

Britain's partners respond to softer Callaghan line on renegotiation

Britain's European partners responded yesterday to a conciliatory approach by Mr Callaghan when he presented the government's demands for negotiating the terms of EEC membership.

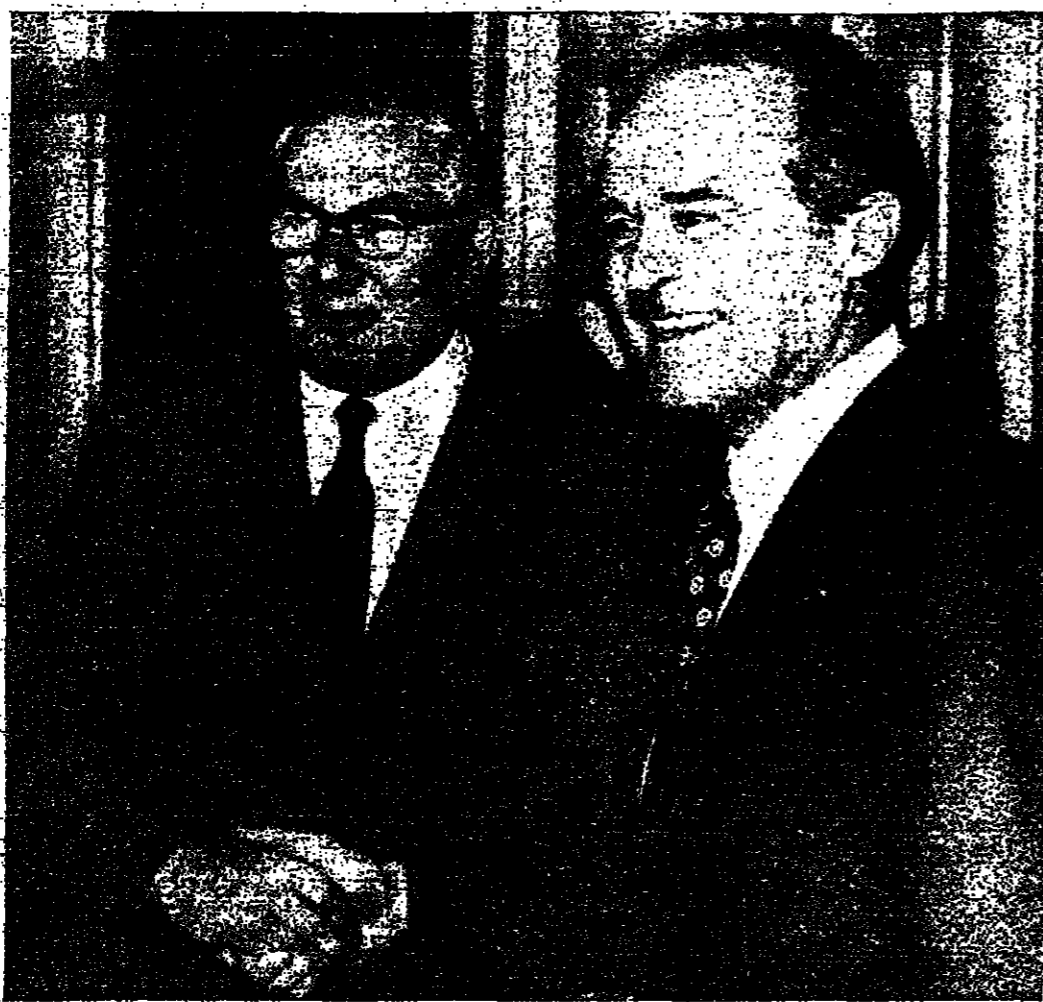
Commission to report on economic developments since the Community's enlargement, with forecasts for the future. This is a first step towards an objective examination of Britain's claim for a better deal.

Mr Callaghan said: "I am going home moderately satisfied that we have begun the long march." In his statement to the EEC foreign ministers there was no repetition of the threatening references to withdrawal that he made two months ago.

First step to examine claim for better deal

By Roger Berthoud Luxembourg, June 4

Britain's EEC partners gave Callaghan his reward today making a noisy constructive and friendly presentation of Labour Government's negotiation demands.



Mr Callaghan greets M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, at the Headquarters of the European Community in Luxembourg.

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Derby Day fear of major IRA reprisals

By Christopher Walker and Clive Borrell

Security forces throughout Britain were fully alerted last night expecting Provisional IRA reprisals for the death of a hunger striker in Parkhurst prison on Monday night.

Although it is thought that a big reprisal plan by the IRA will be held in reserve in anticipation of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the Price sisters, it is also recognized that such plans may be brought forward now that another republican prisoner has died.

Accordingly, armed police will be on duty at Epsom today as several hundred thousand people throng to the racecourse for Derby Day.

Inquiry call: A full independent inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr Gaughan was called last night by the Irish Political Hostages Campaign in London.

Minister's talks fail to end pension dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Talks last night failed to end the dispute over the Government's offer to pay the cost of the pension scheme.

After Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, met leaders of the Public Services Association, a joint statement said the two sides would meet again at the end of this week.

No master plan but bipartisan policy on Ulster still intact

By Hugh Noyes Westminster

The final day of the two-day emergency debate on Ulster opened yesterday with Mr Wilson and Mr Heath sticking at all costs to the basic bipartisan agreement on the way forward for Northern Ireland.

For all the words during the past two days, one would be hard pressed to discover the master plan that would bring renewed hope for Ulster.

Mr Wilson's words and an exchange between Mr Heath and Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, showed clearly that the Government is becoming increasingly convinced that a growing number of people in Ulster are thinking in terms of independence.

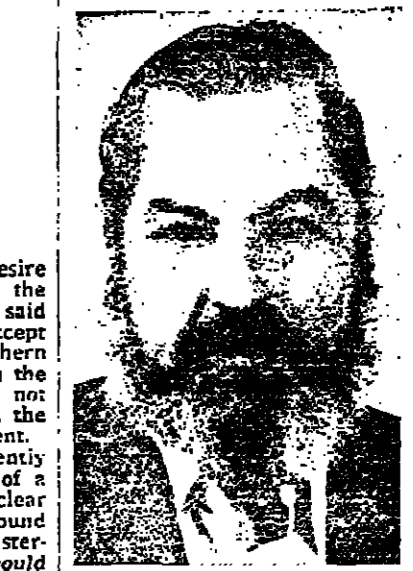
74% of Ulster Catholics back power-sharing

By Our Labour Staff

Nearly three quarters of Roman Catholics living in Ulster favour power-sharing for the province, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The poll was carried out by Opinion Research Centre for Independent Television News.

The total poll, taken since Saturday, was 640, of whom 21 were Roman Catholics and 439 Protestants.



Professor Johnson: "Prospects look even bleaker."

Professor quits LSE over tax

By Peter Jay Economics Editor

Mr Healey's Budgets, actual and projected, have drawn their first blue blood.

Professor Johnson, who is also Professor of Economics at Chicago University, explains that he "had reconciled myself to staying at the school (LSE), and shifting my interests towards the development of economics on a European-wide basis."

Gas explosion devastated chemical factory

By Arthur Osman Edinburgh

A gas explosion at a chemical factory in Edinburgh last night destroyed a building and killed two men.

Offer to BP men brings hope of ending fuel crisis

By Ronald Faux Edinburgh

Hope of ending the crippling strike at BP's Grangemouth refinery rose last night.

New television contracts if firms pass 'test'

By Patricia Tisdall

Britain's 15 independent television companies are to have their contracts extended by three years to 1979.

The rest of the news

- MIPs expand: Offices and secretaries' rooms to be in... Coventry Cathedral: Centre of studies opened with theme of reconciliation... Human rights: European ministers to rule on Kenya Asians' complaint... Treatment of offenders: Senior judge calls for new procedures... Brewery fire: Workmen scramble down scaffolding to escape as fire rages... Italians walk out of farm talks after translation error... Watergate: White House expresses no fears about Colson evidence... Mozambique: Frelimo given reported assurance of eventual independence... Middle East: Egyptian forces hear Sadat pledge to free all occupied lands... Uganda: 'Reign of terror' by General Amin condemned by jurists... China: US experts are confounded at scale of trade with Peking... Cinema: Louis Malle interviewed by Barry Norman... Diary: Rich American finds British holiday too dear... Arthritis: There is no short cut to a cure, says our Medical Correspondent... Britain's reserves: Dip of \$36m in May, but strong capital inflow... Glass crisis: Food industries threatened by shortage of bottles... Australia: Twelve-page special report... Appointments: Rome 2-4, Arts 7, Overseas 5, 6, Souths 20-26, Church 19, Parliament 14, Crossword 32, Sale Rooms 19, Diary 16, Science 19, Engagements 19, Sport 8, 9, Features 16, 18, TV & Radio 31, Law Report 2, Theatre etc 7, News 17, 25 Years Ago 8, Europe 4, 5, Wills 19

74% of Ulster Catholics back power-sharing

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Fly me to Miami. Then fly Anne to Houston.

Advertisement for National Airlines featuring a woman's face and the text: "Fly me to Miami. Then fly Anne to Houston. She'll fly you nonstop to Houston. So you avoid congested New York. Fly me, fly my friends."

Advertisement for National Airlines featuring a woman's face and the text: "I'm Linda. Fly me. Fly National. National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W.1. (Reservations: 01-629 8272). National accepts American Express, Barclaycard, Diners Club, Carte Blanche, UAIP and cash."

Bombing range ficer shot

By Arthur Osman

A British Air Force officer was shot today when a F4U fighter was damaged during a bombing range in Jutland.

Trapped miners rescued

By Patricia Tisdall

Nine miners were brought to the surface safely last night after being trapped for more than three hours by a roof fall.

HOME NEWS

Senior judge urges new approach to first offenders and changes to court sentencing procedure

Lord Justice James, a senior judge of the Court of Appeal, in London yesterday...

should go before a jury, suggested that judges should have the power to express a minimum period, during which the offender must be kept in custody...

nuisance to society and were not of such gravity as to require protection from society...

Code for pop concerts is suggested by coroner

A coroner investigating the death of Bernadette Whelan, aged 14, called yesterday for a code of practice for pop concerts...

Realities of fostering deter many prospective parents Granada's adoption drive losing impetus

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent Initial interest in fostering children of the type shown by the controversial World in Action programme of May 13 is disappearing rapidly as families discover more about the realities involved...

would fall off after the first emotional impact had declined. But Mrs Philinda Sawbridge, of the Adoption Resource Exchange, said yesterday that she was disappointed at the low turnout at the London meeting...

parents more information about the difficulties involved in fostering or adopting such children. The second, held in Manchester, was more successful. Of 26 parents invited, 14 arrived and five said they could not come...

Seat belts' effect on head injuries questioned

The number of car drivers receiving fatal or severe head injuries in crashes is not reduced by wearing seat belts. Mr E. Garton and Mr J. A. Hobbs, of the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, state in an analysis of crash injuries released yesterday...

Scotts MPs seek urgent talks about evolution

Scottish nationalist MPs announced in Edinburgh yesterday that they are seeking an immediate meeting with the Prime Minister to voice their "complete satisfaction over the Government's discussion paper on evolution, published on Monday..."

In brief

Press loan sought The action committee representing redundant Beaverbrook Newspapers workers in Glasgow who are trying to launch the Scottish Daily News, yesterday applied for a government loan of £1.75m.

Women join forces

The National Federation of Women's Institutes and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service have agreed to cooperate more closely and coordinate their community services throughout England and Wales...

Brighton body find

Detectives in Brighton began a murder investigation yesterday after the body of Mrs Victoria Engerer, aged 60, a masseuse, had been found with multiple stab wounds in a house near the railway station...

Oxford debt threat

Oxford Polytechnic Union has threatened to strike unless the University Union pays within 14 days a debt of £107 to cover losses from a jointly organized concert last October...

Bishop to retire

The Bishop Suffragan of Stafford, the Right Rev R. G. Clitheroe, is to retire on September 30 because of ill health. He took up his present post in 1958.

Tory not to stand

Mr Donald Hardie, the Conservative candidate twice defeated by Mr Alan Reid, the Liberal, at Berwick upon Tweed, has decided not to stand for election again.

Law lecturer accused of conveyancing offences

Our Correspondent Worcester, June 4 Three people, including a law lecturer, had run a conveyancing business by offering to qualify the public at half the cost of firms, Worcester magistrates were told yesterday...

of four different properties as an unqualified person. David Ashford, aged 33, the association's general manager, of London, Kingston, and Doris Green, membership secretary, of Wymer's Close, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, each denied four similar charges relating to the same properties...

Cilian 'told boys where and what to steal'

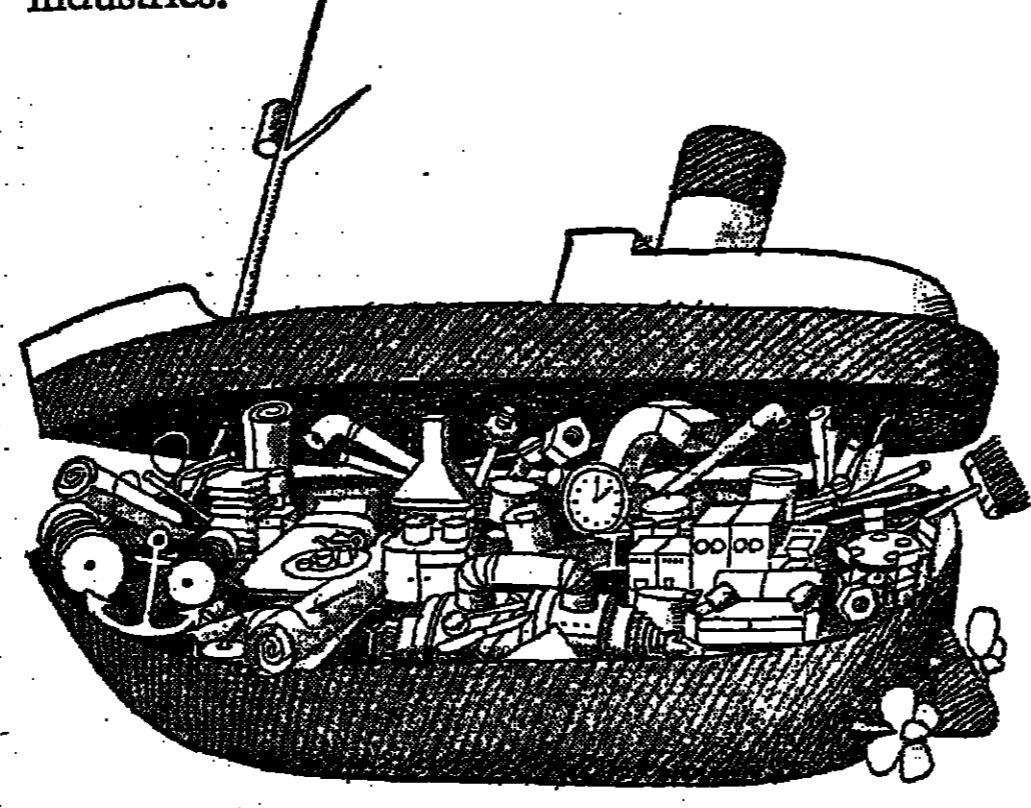
incenzo Comparato, a Sicilian who caught a gang of boys stealing sweets from a shop, threatened to report them unless they carried out a series of burglaries for him. Mr Stephen Coward, for prosecution, said at Bedford Court yesterday...

Nalگو accused of attempt at 'sabotage'

The National and Local Government Officers' Assn (Nalگو) was accused in the High Court yesterday of being tried for "sabotage" last month in London Elections in pursuit of its campaign for a bigger London weighting allowance...

There's much more to shipbuilding than building ships

FACT. More than 1,000 separate firms throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom can be involved directly in the building of one large tanker. Not to mention the companies who supply components to each one of them. The building of a modern ship is a 'snowball' operation. Today more than ever it calls for special co-ordinating skills.



FACT. The success with which British shipbuilders handle these complex operations is clearly shown by results. And Britain's merchant shipbuilding order books are at their highest level ever with a total value of over £1,300 million. With ships on order for more than 20 overseas countries. Exports for ships automatically mean exports for thousands of other products. In addition, ship repairing earns another £70 million each year.

FACT. The world shipbuilding market is a highly competitive one. The relationship between shipbuilders and supplying companies thrives on freedom and competition. Any drastic change in the structure of the shipbuilding industry would have severe repercussions on countless other industries.

Today more than ever the job of designing, building and selling ships is a highly specialised one. It is best left to those who know. The shipbuilders.

Leave Britain's shipbuilding industry free to stay on course.

Issued by Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, 21 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JE.

HOME NEWS

Damage to houses near blast worse than first thought

From Arthur Osman, Flixborough, Humberston. The quiet village of Amcotts, across the Trent from Flixborough, suffered slightly more damage than Flixborough in Saturday's explosion at the Nypro chemical plant, it became clear yesterday. Structural damage to properties will take months to repair...



Fire yesterday partly destroyed a £4m beer fermentation plant being built for Watney Mann at Mortlake, Surrey.

30 escape in brewery plant fire

Thirty craftsmen and labourers building a large brewery complex scrambled down scaffolding to escape flames which partly destroyed a £4m fermentation plant within a few minutes yesterday.

Life jail for man of 18 who wounded woman

Thomas Hopkins, aged 18, jailed at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for life, was told by Mr Justice Kilner Brown: "Everybody agrees that you are not to be at large for many years to come."

More help urged for spina bifida families

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh. Support for families in which a member suffers from spina bifida is called for in a report published today, which describes the financial straits to which parents whose children are affected by the disease.

Law Report June 4 1974

Summary procedure against squatters

Mercy v Persons Unknown. Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Lawton. A person who claims possession of premises under the special summary procedure for action against squatters provided by Order 113 of the Rules of the Supreme Court must comply with the requirements of the order and a final order for possession is not to be made less than seven clear days after the date of service of the summons on the squatters unless the applicant can show a case of urgency and obtains leave of the court to abridge the seven days.

Court of Appeal

Renewal of bail during trial

The question of renewing bail during trial was the subject of a recent decision given, after consultation with the judges of the Queen's Bench Division and the Criminal Division, by the Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division. His Lordship, who was sitting with Mr Justice Park and Mr Justice Forbes, said: "Once a trial has begun, the further grant of bail, whether during the short circumstances of the trial, is in the discretion of the trial judge. It may be a proper exercise of his discretion to refuse bail during the trial, but it is not his duty to do so unless he is satisfied that it is in the interests of justice to do so."

Osprey egg hatches

The first of this year's clutch of osprey eggs at Loch Garten, Speyside, has hatched and it is hoped the two remaining eggs will hatch within a few days.

Counterfeit 50p charge

Magistrates at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, yesterday remanded to Manchester Crown Court in custody Ronald Holey, aged 31, of Church Street, Ainsworth, Lancashire, accused of possessing 293 counterfeit 50p pieces with intent to use them, and on bail of £1,000 Stephen Douglas London, aged 25, of Stone Road, Hanford, Staffordshire, charged with possessing 256 counterfeit 50p pieces.

Gas main fractured

Hundreds of workers left 12 feet less at an industrial estate at Betchley, Buckinghamshire, yesterday after a gas main had been fractured by a workman using earth-digging machinery.

WEST EUROPE

Italians walk out as Community partners exert pressure for return to freer farm trading

From David Cross, Luxembourg, June 4. The Italian Government today came under strong pressure from its partners in the European Community to restore some semblance of free trade in agricultural goods with the rest of the Community. But the extreme sensitiveness of the Italians to the whole question of finding less disruptive arrangements to replace the springing import curbs they introduced a month ago was illustrated by a symbolic walk-out of their representatives from a meeting of ministers of agriculture of the Nine in Luxembourg.

The slaughter of sows had gone up by some 40 per cent, he told his colleagues, as panic selling continued to grip British pig farmers. Substantial subsidies must continue to be paid until this delicate situation had improved, he said. Mr Peart's plea was not greeted with great acclaim by his colleagues. Mr Lardinois said it would be "dangerous" to accede to the British request and suggested that other measures might be considered to help suffering pig farmers, not only in Britain but in other parts of the Community.

Danes fear the price of Britain's demands

From Geoffrey Dodd, Copenhagen, June 4. Mr Vrar Noergaard, of the Danish Social Democratic Party, who was chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1973, said today that countries receiving net income from the EEC Budget had a right to remain in the Community, but he said that the price of the price set by the British Labour Government in its renegotiation demands.

Radicals demand removal of Rome's police chief

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 4. The Radical Party, which is small but highly active in the cause of civil rights, today made its bid for a head in the charges taking place in the higher echelons of the police by demanding the removal of the chief of police of Rome. They added that one of his deputies and an inspector should also be removed for allegedly having used violence against a group of Radicals demonstrating on Sunday in favour of conscientious objection during the annual military parade.

'Danny the Red' pleads to return to France

Frankfurt, June 4.—Herr Daniel Cohn-Bendit, one of the leaders of the May, 1968, student revolt in France, from which he was expelled, has appealed to President Giscard d'Estaing for authorization to return. In a letter which Herr Cohn-Bendit made public today, he said that Mr Giscard d'Estaing presented himself during an election campaign as a defender of liberties, and that France subscribed to the convention on human rights, which guaranteed free circulation. Herr Cohn-Bendit argued that it would be incomprehensible if France continued to refuse him access to the country where he was born, in 1945, after his parents had fled from Nazi Germany.

NZ watch on EEC talks

From Our Correspondent, Wellington, June 4. Mr J. A. Walding, the New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade, is due to arrive in Brussels tomorrow to watch over his country's interests while Britain proceeds to renegotiate its European Community membership terms. Announcing this today, Mr Hugh Wainwright, the Deputy Prime Minister, said the Government wanted a representative on the spot. Mr Walding, who left New Zealand at the weekend, is at present in Leheran, where it is understood he may be sealing a trade agreement.

Giscard call for Mr Wilson to build up Europe

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 4. President Giscard d'Estaing, in a message to the public here today, told Mr Harold Wilson that he was convinced that the interests of France and Britain, as well as their traditions, must lead them to act to reinforce the stability and unity of Europe. The President's message, which acknowledged Mr Wilson's good wishes on his taking office, went on: "I do not doubt that we shall personally set to work in this direction with great determination."

French survey destroys idea that youth is rebellious

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 4. A majority of France's young industrial workers of both sexes are interested in their jobs, pleased to be earning money, and watch television every evening just like their parents. A survey of typical attitudes among this country's two million young workers, aged 15 to 24, made public today breaks many of the accepted clichés about La Jeunesse contestataire (Rebellious Youth). This important social group, about 25 per cent of the working class, emerges as being as non-revolutionary as the older generations on the same job and rather less inclined to join a trade union.

MPs await reaction of other EEC members

By David Wood, Political Editor. Westminster political circles are waiting for the reaction of other EEC members to the text of the Foreign Secretary's statement to the Council of Ministers in La Bourgnon with intense interest and here and there some prize. The analysis of the will continues to be studied. The text of the Foreign Secretary's statement to the Council of Ministers in La Bourgnon with intense interest and here and there some prize. The analysis of the will continues to be studied. The text of the Foreign Secretary's statement to the Council of Ministers in La Bourgnon with intense interest and here and there some prize.

MPs await reaction of other EEC members

Members noted the significance of the limitations Callaghan placed on the Government's demand for a satisfactory renegotiation. In his first appearance in the council on April 1, Callaghan, working to a La Parry rather than a Whitbriet, spread despair as Europeanists and pro-British members of the council in master and manner all gave the impression that he was delivering an ultimatum, not in the one particular he did not raise the issue of sovereignty, which through the European controversy has been used as the Market's strongest card. Yesterday Mr Callaghan showed himself to be the complete statesman and negotiator. Westminister knows the rules of the game, economic, monetary and social union for another day restricted himself to four issues that are all capable of resolution within EEC machinery without amendment of the Treaty. Mr Wilson, Europeanists, including Conservative ministers, say that it showed that Labour Government is being educated in how the Community works.

ALLAGHAN SPEECH

Foreign Secretary concentrates attack on EEC budget

Mr. Callaghan said that the Community budget was "fundamentally inequitable" and that the negotiated terms of entry were "fundamentally inequitable. Experience since then has reinforced that judgment."

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OVERSEAS

White House putting on bold front over Mr Colson's evidence

From Fred Emery Washington, June 4

The House impeachment inquiry today resumed in closed session, switching its attention to possible bribery charges against President Nixon in his dealings with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and milk industry affairs.

A prospective and potentially decisive witness is Mr. Charles Colson, the former special counsel to the President whose plea of guilty to a felony in return for his testimony has dramatically reshaped the whole case.

The White House, after appearing initially stunned, today affected great delight that Mr. Colson had decided to step forward. The President's lawyer said he hoped Mr. Colson would be called before the impeachment inquiry.

By 82-15 per cent the sample gives the President a negative rating—the lowest he has ever scored since entering the White House in 1969.

Should Canada think twice before selling its water to America? Canadians cheerfully export oil, natural gas and minerals, but resist proposals to export their most abundant natural resource—water.

Should Scotland designate areas for National Parks? Scotland still has space—but for how long? In the past pressures on the countryside were light. But times have changed.

Also in this issue: The Persian Royal Road expedition 1974. Deluge in Australia: An analysis of the 1974 floods. Geographical magazine

Subversives list abolished in Washington

Washington, June 4.—The Nixon Administration today abolished the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, a controversial holdover from the days when fear of a communist takeover in the United States was at its height.

The list was created by order of President Truman in 1947 and was phased out today by order of President Nixon, who had been urged to abolish the list by Mr. William Saxton, Attorney General.

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Turkish airline sues for £14m over DC10 crash

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 4

Turkish Airlines have brought an action for more than \$35m (about £14m) against the McDonnell-Douglas Corporation concerning the DC10 crash outside Paris on March 3.

The airline has sued for \$35m in damages, and for the cost of damages that may arise from cases brought against it as a result of the crash.

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Should Canada think twice before selling its water to America?

Canadians cheerfully export oil, natural gas and minerals, but resist proposals to export their most abundant natural resource—water.

The western states of the USA and Mexico are crying out for water, and current, controversial schemes to divert Canadian water to the south, with dams nearly twice as high as the largest in existence today, would certainly bring massive benefits.

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Geographical magazine

OVERSEAS

Egypt's army in Sinai desert given pledge by President Sadat that all seized Arab lands will be freed

From Paul Martin Beirut, June 4 President Sadat crossed the Suez Canal into Sinai today for the first time since the October war pledging that there would be no defeat and no withdrawal as a result of the disengagement accord...

celebration for the Second and Third Armies. President Sadat crossed into Sinai in his presidential Mercedes over a pontoon bridge across the southern end of the canal...

troop disengagement accord between Israel and Syria would work. Advance Peruvian and Austrian UNDOF mountain units have already pitched camp near the war-shattered Golan capital...



Dr Kissinger introduces his wife, Nancy, to Huang Chen, chief of the China Liaison Office, at a Washington reception.

China-US trade figures confound experts

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, June 4 China's improving relations with the United States and the extraordinary growth of trade between the two countries...

Despite reports of ups and downs, the Secretary of State said, we are firmly on course. The United States had an interest in a strong China...

(\$520m) of which only \$100m represents Chinese exports to the United States. Earlier it had been predicted that Chinese buying would not exceed some \$750,000...

attended by Dr Kissinger and Mr Huang Chen, yesterday announced a visit to the United States this month of a Chinese 'King Fu' troupe...

Israel on full alert for war anniversary

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, June 4 Security forces throughout Israel will be on full alert tomorrow, the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Six Day War...

Nixon tour to set personal imprint on Middle East

From Fred Emery Washington, June 4 President Nixon, accompanied by his wife and Dr Kissinger, is to leave on Monday for an eight-day journey to five Middle East countries...

Election costs big issue in Californian poll

From Peter Stafford New York, June 4 Californians went to the polls today to pick party nominees for the successor to Mr Ronald Reagan, state Governor since 1967...

Missionaries kidnapped in Thailand reported well

Bangkok, June 4—A New Zealand and British woman missionary, kidnapped together in southern Thailand on April 23, have sent word that they are alive and well...

Cambodian minister killed as police storm school

Phnom Penh, June 4—The Cambodian Minister of Education and his deputy were killed today when police stormed a school where they were being held hostage by students...

Warning on war danger by Soviet marshal

Moscow, June 4—Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defence Minister, today gave a warning that "the danger of war remains a grim reality of our time"...

Mr Agnew gets a bargain in house deal

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, June 4 Mr Spiro Agnew, the former Vice-President who resigned quietly and avoided jail, has pulled off another bargain...

Security forces kill Africa in Rhodesian riot

Salisbury, June 4—Rhodesian police opened fire early today on rioting Africans in the town of Gwelo, 180 miles south-west of Salisbury, killing one man and wounding two others...

Frelimo assured on independence

Lisbon, June 4—Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, said today before leaving for Lusaka, Zambia, where he will meet leaders of Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement...

Pravda says West wants to steal scientists

Moscow, June 4—Pravda's leading commentator today accused the West of demanding freedom of emigration for the people of communist countries because it wants to steal away scientists, managers and technicians...

Thalidomide settlement in Australia

Sydney, June 4—The parents of 17 Australian thalidomide victims today accepted a total of \$A1,712,900 (£1,063,910) in compensation from the Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd...

Appeal rejected in Quebec murder case

Montreal, June 4—An appeal by Jacques Rose against his conviction on charges in connection with the kidnapping and murder of a Canadian minister was rejected yesterday by a court...

Tension eases as Turkish ship leaves Aegean

From Mario Modiano Athens, June 4 Tension between Greece and Turkey diminished appreciably today when the Turkish Navy survey ship Candarli was reported to have accomplished its mission...

Sect leader questioned as Pakistan riots continue

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, June 4 Police have questioned the head of the Ahmediya sect in connection with the Rabwah railway station incident on May 29 which led to sectarian rioting in Punjab...

Mrs Gandhi in riding mishap

Delhi, June 4—Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today suffered a slight injury thrown by a horse while on holiday at the hill station of Simla...

ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera and Ballet: Don Giovanni, The Barber of Seville, The Marriage of Figaro. Theatres: The Mousetrap, The Royal Family, The Firm. Concerts: The Aldeburgh Festival, The Proms, The BBC Proms.

Art Exhibitions: Charlotte Halliday, Marcel Dye, Colin Naghi, Old Master Paintings, Fisher Fine Art, Gallery Anthropos, Gallery Edward Harvane, Henry Lamb, Lanyon Gallery, Lanyon Gallery, Lanyon Gallery.

THE ARTS

Les fleurs du Malle

Louis Malle was not originally destined for the cinema; he was destined instead for a career in commerce and politics. 'When I was a boy,' he said, 'my parents had this example that they kept holding to me—the son of some friends of theirs, a young fellow some years older than myself. See how well he is doing, they would say, that's the kind of man you should emulate. And do you know who he was? Valery Giscard d'Estaing.' 'Well, there you are,' I said. 'If you'd listened to your parents you might have been president now.'



Louis Malle with Pierre Blaise

As it happens, things have clearly turned out for the best. Malle would beyond doubt have made a most urbane and civilized president but hardly a successful one. He has far too much humour, too keen a sense of the absurd, to be a politician. So it is much more fitting that he should work in the cinema with his latest film Lacombe Lucien, which has aroused both great controversy and huge admiration in France. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to call it a masterpiece. Well, it may perhaps fall short of that lofty target (and which films does one describe as 'Pas mal'?) No, it is much better than that. Far waller possibly? But no, it is better even than that, which is saying a very great deal.

In short, no collaboration but Fascism and the attraction it could have for the young, the ill-educated and the underprivileged that fascinated him but the French seized on the fact that he had made an apparently sympathetic film about a collaborator and upbraided him for it. 'I was amazed,' he said, 'that 30 years later the French could still be so sensitive to what I thought in any case that Le Chagrin et la Pitié had opened the way for my film but no, I was still found guilty of touching the untouchable. I believe the heart of the controversy is that although my story was not based on any particular instance, these things did happen and people would rather they hadn't.' In time, no doubt, his countrymen will forgive him. Meanwhile, Malle is neither repentant nor particularly concerned. For perhaps the first time, he said, he could look back on a film and know that if he had to shoot it again he would change hardly anything.

Read all about it BBC 1

Barry Norman

and I think that's too young. I'm very humble in my attitude towards my job. I think it takes a lot of time to become a director. Of course, there are exceptions. Godard is the famous one; he's a sort of Rimbaud, things just came fast and easily to him. But I always knew I couldn't emulate him, even if I had wanted to. I realised that it would take a certain amount of time before I would really be in control of my work and with this last film it seems to have happened. It's a most euphoric feeling.

He attributes the gaps between his films (three years, for instance, between Les Amants and Zazie Dans Le Metro; two years each between Le Feu Follet, Viva Maria and Le Volcan) to a desire to live as well as to work. Ideally, he likes to spend a year or two doing nothing very much and then play at being a film director for six months. People who work all the time he finds both awe-inspiring and frightening. 'I mean, you take Chabrol or Robert Altman—they never stop. It's formidable. It's like a dog with them, they're addicts. Chabrol, you know, gets to a point where he's editing his last film and at the same time writing his next one. I asked him why he worked so hard and he said, 'It's very simple. I love being on the set and shooting. Well, I understand this. The shooting of a film is the truly creative part but if you do that and nothing else you come to the stage that Truffaut reached when you make a film about making a film because this is all you know about.'

M. Malle's way is different. He has retired from Paris and lives now in the south-west, of France where Lacombe Lucien was shot. There he reads a great deal and spends much time chatting to people in the local bistros. Then, after a while, an idea will germinate and he will begin to write. 'I don't like to separate my work from my life,' he said. 'I like to work out, as far as possible, a balance between the two and for me the best way to do this is to make films about my own current fixations. I have no other aim in my films, no great design. I make a variety of pictures about a variety of different subjects then I choose the one that appeals to me. I have a variety of different interests.'

The fact is that he has yet to make two films on the same subject and yet each production, though unlike any other, still bears the unmistakable imprint of the director. Surely, I said, this refusal to write, like an auteur theory does not apply to him. M. Malle brushed the suggestion to one side. 'No, no,' he said. 'Not an auteur, I am, if you like, a chef d'orchestre.'

Philippa Toomey: You can view while eating, knitting or making love, but reading requires a different degree of concentration. The Book Programme (now over until the autumn) last week took 40 minutes for two celebrities (three minutes to describe three books of your choice starting from snippets of an interview, a funny guide-books piece, and a confrontation between an author and a critic, so short of time that they were both compelled to speak at once. It was all over before you could say "Robert Robinson". Now in its Place All About It, for the next seven weeks.

A Midsummer Night's Dream

shattered columns. It is a neoclassical exercise in the arrangement of nature, and this is reflected in the eighteenth-century costume. On these terms the whole play retreats from folklore into domestic entertainment. The mechanicals are least affected by this: and I have rarely seen them more amusingly played. Apart from the fact that Starveling sits irritably stitching, which is not his part, he is not much sense of their daily lives. But the scenes are alive with fresh and sympathetic business. (Quince handing Snug an apple after he has given the others their parts; and the play scene, which leaves Wall to the debris of masonry and Thisbe yanking off the Lion's tail, is splendidly burlesqued. It takes its tone from Nicky Henson's vaudeville Bottom, which is a rich anthology of old actor's tricks. The big surprise comes with the immortals, and particularly Trevor Ray's Puck: a flesh, goateous satyr with shaggy flanks and no great turn of speed. Absolutely right for this setting, he establishes magic not by illusion but by convention—stationing himself solidly out front like a garden gnome and making things happen by casting permanent spells. He and Oberon rely on straight legerdemain to exchange the magic flower from hand to hand, and neither of them bothers to lower their eyelids in the presence of the mortals. The effect is not earthy, but it certainly works. Puck and masked fairies are grotesques: Oberon and Titania, again true to neoclassical convention, are cast for beauty and elegance, both firmly projected by Frank Barrie and Lindy Thorson. There is an authoritative Theseus by David Doviead. The lovers are unequal (Joanna McCallum's Helena is much the best), but they are well directed in a helter-skelter fight in which they turn the grotto into an adventure playground.

London debuts

Mary Pond has a good technique and some interesting ideas of interpretation, but this was not immediately apparent because, like many other pianists, she finds the Viennese classics pretty intractable. The outer movements of Mozart's Sonata K.333 were respectably done, yet the expressive points she made were somewhat obvious: The Andante was a little more personal, if still lacking in light and shade, but Tippett's Sonata No. 2 proved quite different matter—commanding, cogent, with structure and detail alike sharply focused. After the

Bristol Sinfonia/King's Singers

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Thomas Walker

It seems to be a current fashion for instrumental and vocal ensembles to offer joint concerts with minimal collaboration. In the best of cases such efforts afford a kind of variety which the nineteenth-century ruff for granted and, indeed, pushed to greater extremes; in the worst, each group can cut its losses. The meeting of the King's Singers and the Bristol Sinfonia yielded a balance—decent, if it did not reach the highest sums was clearly positive. J. C. Bach's attractive Sinfonia Concertante in C uses

William Weston Gallery

Selected Etchings and Lithographs 19th and 20th Century Masters. From Corot to Chagall!

Marlborough

6 Albemarle Street, W.1. A loan exhibition of pages from the original sketchbook, and related oil paintings, and watercolours. 5-29 June 1974. Mon-Fri. 10-6.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Adm: free.

Sutherland Sketchbook

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Tatiana Troyanos and Jean Bonhomme

SPORT

Racing

Nonoalco's right moment for joining the elite

By Michael Phillips Racing Correspondent

Only Nimbus, Crepello, Royal Palace, Sir Ivor and Nijinsky won the 2,000 Guineas and the Derby since the war. Nonoalco is capable of joining the elite by winning the Derby at Epsom this afternoon (3.25). He won the 2,000 Guineas by beating Giacomo, Apalachee and Northern Taste...

Martin and Francois Boutin that he would not be found out by the distance, providing that his energy was conserved initially—and then unleashed at the right moment. At Newmarket we saw Nonoalco outpace Giacomo and Northern Taste running down the hill into the dip. Speed is unquestionably his great weapon and I expect to see Saint-Martin playing his trump card at the right moment and outpace Giacomo again in much the same way that he outstripped Connaught in their Derby.

It is impossible, though, to get away from the fact that Giacomo will, on all known forms, be a thorn in his side. The betting picture and it is a fair reflection. The distance of the race will make him and it is as well to remember that the Guineas was his first race as a three-year-old. He has only a length and a half to make his great weapon and he should have improved. It promises to be a devilishly close affair.

Tony Murray is convinced that on Giacomo he is on a winner and true to form, Ryan Price is equally adamant. Murray and Price were the only ones to back Nonoalco. I prefer Nonoalco in the belief that like Sir Ivor, Nijinsky, Mill Reef and Robert Colman, the great winners of this great classic in recent years—his class, speed and courage will enable him to test out a mile and a half even though a study of his pedigree may raise doubts about his stamina. Last year's Prix Morny, in record time at Deauville, and our 2,000 Guineas are evidence of Nonoalco's class, speed and courage. A gallop over 10 furlongs the wrong way on Chantilly racecourse convinced Yves Saint-

as though Piggott has paid the price of being an ally of Vincent O'Brien, who has been successful often in the past but who is without a runner at today's meeting. What of the remainder? Live Arrow has at least won over the Derby course, and he is by Meyer Say Die who—riders, incidentally, do not see him as a long-priced winner of this race. Nor do I see any of the others getting in the shake-up.

STATE OF GOING (left): Epsom tomorrow; (right) Nonoalco at the double. Boutin's head and shows him round Epsom where, by proving he stamina as well as speed, he is fancied to add the Derby to his 2,000 Guineas.



Alphabetical guide and form for the runners at Epsom

By Jim Snow

Arthurian. The sire, Round Table, was a great horse and a tough one, running over 60 times and winning 39 races, but Arthurian has been on a racecourse only twice in his life. He was uncaptured in April at Newbury to Hector, but over that course in another race, he won smoothly over one mile, three furlongs. An unknown quantity, but a promising one.

Barbaric Corsaire. Eighth in a maiden race at Salisbury in May. The handicapper has had to decide whether to give him 7 at 12 lb or 8 at in a minor handicap at Pontefract or Carlisle. And he would be no more than a 2,000 Guineas placings. He has been untested as a two-year-old and has given his trainer and Tony Murray every satisfaction at home. I like him.

Bustino. A tough, consistent colt, possessing plenty of stamina, he has two things in his favour, apart from his ability. Dick Hern's stable is in form and in the saddle in the powerful resolution of Meyer. Bustino seems sure to play a prominent part, and Meyer will probably try to send him on after Richmond Court with "catch me if you can" tactics.

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Regular Guy. Since he was beaten only by Nonoalco, Nijinsky's Imperial Prince in the Wood Ditton Stakes and was later second in Ascot's White Rose Stakes, he has a vague claim to be regarded as a Derby outsider. The "impossible" has been known to happen in big races.

The Derby-runners and riders for today

Table listing race numbers, names of horses, jockeys, and trainers. Includes entries for 01 ARTHURIAN, 004 BARBARIC CORSAIRE, 3-11 BUSTINO, 021-10 CHARLIE BUBBLES, 001-1 COURT DANCER, 111-2 GIACOMETTI, 00 GRAND ORIENT, 2200-23 GREY THUNDER, 2-43300 HOPE OF HOLLAND, 12 IMPERIAL PRINCE, 040-102 LIVE ARROW, 0-12 MISTIGRI, 2-1112-11 NONOALCO, 3211-14 NORTHERN TASTE, 223-24 RADICAL, 222 REGULAR GUY, 1131-02 SIN Y SIN, 2120-23 SNOW KNIGHT.

Firm going will suit the favourite perfectly

From Pierre Guillot French Racing Correspondent

Paris, June 4 In taking Nonoalco as my confident selection for the Derby tomorrow, I am sharing with the trainer Francois Boutin, and the jockey, Yves Saint-Martin, the view that Nonoalco will stay the Derby course. This is further strengthened by the knowledge that the going at Epsom tomorrow is likely to be on the firm side, which will suit Marie-Felix Berger's colt perfectly.

After his pipe-over in the Prix Montcaux at Maisons-Laffitte he went on to gain what I think was his best victory in the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket, defeating Giacomo, his obvious danger, by a length and a half with Apalachee, 12 lengths away. Third, and a fellow Derby challenge, Northern Taste, a neck away fourth.

Ripon programme

Table listing various horse races at Ripon, including 2.15 CLARO SELLING HANDICAP, 2.50 JOE CORAL HANDICAP, 3.20 DEVERELL PLATE, 4.15 LADIES DERBY STAKES, and 4.35 PRINCESS ROYAL HANDICAP.

Ripon selections

By Our Northern Correspondent. 2.15 Palace Match. 2.45 5.30 DOUBLE MINT is specially recommended. By Our Newmarket Correspondent. 2.50 Alaska Highway. 3.20 Sonamed. 4.35 Darling Point. 5.5 Molly's Beau. Epsom selections. By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.0 Mount Gate. 2.35 Spring Stone. 3.35 Nonoalco. 4.20 Young Pretender. 4.30 Averof. 5.25 PALM TRACK is specially recommended. By Our Newmarket Correspondent. 2.0 Shanke. 2.35 Olympic Casino. 3.35 Imperial Prince. 4.20 Common Land. 4.50 Averof. 5.25 Broker's Folly.

Rest of Epsom programme

Table listing various horse races at Epsom, including 2.0 GREAT SURREY STAKES, 2.35 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP, 3.35 RIVER STAKES, 4.20 WOODCOTE STAKES, 4.50 DIOMED STAKES, 5.25 CRAVEN HANDICAP, and 6.00 6.40 LAMBER PLATE.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, June 4, 1949

Derby Day change

From Our Racing Correspondent. There will be 35 starters for the 17th Running of the Derby Stakes at Epsom this afternoon. For the first time since the beginning of his reign the King will support the Derby. The race is expected to include Royal party members, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Edinburgh. It is hoped that Princess Elizabeth may be present. For the first time it will be the last Saturday Derby, as next year it has been arranged to hold it on the Cassin Cup day, which is a Wednesday. The race is expected to be the most exciting since the war. Happy days were the Derby parties. None was placed.

Leaders in their field

Only three of today's Derby jockeys have won the race. They are Lester Piggott (Never Say Die, 1960), Sir Ivor (Nijinsky, 1970) and Lewis (Mill Reef, 1971); and Yves Saint-Martin (Reiko, 1963).

Making money fast

Today's Derby winner will receive a record £89,225.25 in prize money, which will work out at over £500 a second. The race is expected to be the most exciting since the war. Happy days were the Derby parties. None was placed.

A father to beat

Pet Eddery, who rides Charlie Bubbles in the Derby, will be trying to better his father, James Eddery, who was second on Parsiphippe in 1955. Eddery was third on Pentland Fir in 1972.

Women to the fore

Only four women owners have won the Derby since the war. Hoping to redress the balance, they are Lester Piggott (Never Say Die, 1960), Sir Ivor (Nijinsky, 1970) and Lewis (Mill Reef, 1971); and Yves Saint-Martin (Reiko, 1963).

Salisbury results

Table listing race results at Salisbury, including 1.20 BISHOPSTONE PLATE, 1.50 GOLDEN RULE, 2.15 LADY OF LA MANCHA, 2.45 ALBA RACE, 3.15 RIBBING HOUSE PLATE, 3.45 STAR PURCH, 4.15 ANNAPUR, 4.45 ANNA RACE, 5.15 BURNING HOUSE PLATE, 5.45 NEUTRON STAR, 6.15 ROSSBERY TOPPING, 6.45 BATAKAT BELLE, 7.15 LIBERTON STAKES, 7.45 ROSSBERY TOPPING, 8.15 BATAKAT BELLE, 8.45 LIBERTON STAKES.

Lanark results

Table listing race results at Lanark, including 2.15 CARLISLE STAKES, 2.45 WYON OCCUPATION, 3.15 BORDEN HILLS, 3.45 ALBA RACE, 4.15 NEUTRON STAR, 4.45 ROSSBERY TOPPING, 5.15 BATAKAT BELLE, 5.45 LIBERTON STAKES.

SPORT

England unchanged again for their last match

From Geoffrey Green, Football Correspondent, Belgrade, June 4. England again unchanged and with Keegan none the worse for recent events are now poised on the eve of their last match...

Cricket: Eve of Test match win for Indians at Derby

By Alan Gibson. DERRY. The Indian touring team beat Derbyshire by eight wickets. This win by the Indians, their second in succession...



Engineer, who came in at No 4 and, with Naik, guided the Indians to their victory yesterday.

who has been playing on a promisingly this season. Borington scored a sound but not very speedy century...

Golf: Four seeds go down in Amateur

By Peter Ryde, Golf Correspondent. Four of the seven remaining seeds fell at Muirfield yesterday, and the British Amateur golf championship continues its second round...

Results at Muirfield yesterday

Table of golf tournament results at Muirfield, including First quarter, Second quarter, and Third quarter results with player names and scores.

Bremner will still lead Scotland team

Bremner will captain Scotland when they play Norway at Celtic Park on Saturday. William Bell, who is the Scottish team manager...

Steele sees Leicestershire through

By Peter Marston. LEICESTERSHIRE (17) beat Gloucestershire (5) by five wickets. Leicestershire grasped their first victory in the championship...

Saunders chosen as Aston Villa's new manager

Ron Saunders was last night appointed manager of Aston Villa for the first match of his season. Saunders was chosen to succeed Vic Crowther...

County championship

Table of county championship results, listing teams like Hampshire, Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire with their scores.

Rugby Union: Old hurt as unimpressive Lions overcome Proteas

Oldham were hurt as the British Lions 37 beat the South African Proteas 13-6 at half-time. The Proteas determined to play the first half with vigour...

Rowing: Lady Margaret and Pembroke are favourites

By Jim Railton. The Cambridge May Races which start today (1.45) promise some exciting racing and tactics this week. The top two punts...

Boxing: Armstrong on the hunt in classic manner

By Neil Allen, Boxing Correspondent. Ewan Armstrong, holder of the British and Commonwealth featherweight titles, showed what boxing champion he is...

Tennis: Connors romps through two easy matches

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent. Jimmy Connors, Australian and South African tennis champion, romped through two easy matches in the Northern tournament...

Black market in tickets

In Salisbury, hundreds of empty seats queued overnight to buy tickets for the Lions match with Rhodesia on June 16. Roger Young, a former Ireland and Lions scrum half...

Cycling: Swedish rider holds off chasing pack

Sven-Ake Nilsson, the Swedish rider, scored a great solo victory in the 100 km time trial. He broke the race and left records on his way to international production...

Injury worries Warboys

Stephen Warboys moved into the top 16 in the men's singles of the Wimbledon tournament. He was sponsored by Rothmans cigarettes...

Borg a threat to Nastase

Paris, June 4.—The Romanian top seed Ilie Nastase, the beaten finalist in both the Monaco and Italian championships, will have to fight hard to retain his title in the French tennis championships...

ququet

ASTORLINE. Complete programme of ququet events...

Real tennis

LORDS. Real tennis matches scheduled for the week...

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Cincinnati Reds beat St. Louis Cardinals...

PARLIAMENT, June 4, 1974

Power-sharing the only hope: Bill promised on agreed results of any future talks

House of Commons

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab), resuming debate on Northern Ireland, said since the change of Government three months ago...

by many who have given me their views that they object to giving £55m for damage to property and over £7m in compensation for death and injury.

Right to work The Government and the previous administration had agreed £70m to Harland and Wolff shipyard where employment was nearly 100 per cent from one source...

Response needed In his broadcast he appealed for the patience of relatives of the men and women in the Forces and the patience of the long suffering taxpayer to be extended for a period long enough to secure a political solution.

Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition (Bexley, Sidcup, C), said that it had been stated the debate had so far been confused and that no clear policy had emerged.

Mr Molloy (Ealing, North, Lab) said that he had always known the Government would be challenged but it came sooner than expected.

Mr Wilson said that he had been prepared to say that six months ago. He said that the position of the Government in these matters had been weakened in the first instance when it was not enough to say that because the means used in Northern Ireland were not the means used in the rest of the country.

Mr Thorpe (North Devon, L) said the tragedy was that the Assembly never had a chance to work. The Executive in a short time did more to show that people working together and did more for the brotherhood of man in Northern Ireland than the churches had in 50 years.

Mr Wilson said that he had been prepared to say that six months ago. He said that the position of the Government in these matters had been weakened in the first instance when it was not enough to say that because the means used in Northern Ireland were not the means used in the rest of the country.

Proposals must emerge before election can be considered

Ulster nationalism, but as far as he was aware there was no clear evidence that this was the case.

The conclusion could not inevitably be drawn from these past three weeks that the majority population in Northern Ireland was not prepared to accept membership of the United Kingdom and the will of this Parliament.

As for the alternatives, the arguments against integration were convincing. He did not believe that the majority of people in Northern Ireland wanted to be part of the United Kingdom.

It became a massive protest. Having looked into the abyss, were the people of Northern Ireland going to conclude that the really wanted their country run in the way they saw during that time?

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permanent basis by having some 15,000 to 18,000 troops there. What was wanted was an agreed system of control which would enable a reduction of forces in Northern Ireland.

There was now a direct line of communication between the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State. It was urgent that he should have a full team of ministers to deal with Northern Ireland - ministers of the highest calibre.

The talks which the Secretary of State was going to have must be pursued energetically and on a basis as wide as possible. It should start from the basis of power-sharing.

There was no greater desire from the administration that they should get on with it in Northern Ireland and the administration constantly invited the people of Northern Ireland to get on with it and sort it out among themselves.

It might be that after the experience of forming the last Executive they would be able in Northern Ireland to come forward with proposals and to form another Executive. Well and good.

As far as he was concerned he invited them to get on with it. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see the people of Northern Ireland come to their own minds and to form a parliamentary system.

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Irishmen said that the communities would come together or fight it out. He feared they would fight it out. It would be a civil war which would extend to all Ireland very quickly.

He also asked the Government to approach Dublin again to show that the Government was interested in cases had been dealt with generously by the previous administration and the new administration would continue the same policy.

He said that the Government should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Republic would be a vacuum without a place for general discussion would be a weakness.

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Collapse of Executive not total disaster: hint of development on Price sisters

House of Lords

LORD WINDLESHAM (C), continuing the debate on Northern Ireland, said the Government could not afford to let the Executive collapse. He said that the Government should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Republic would be a vacuum without a place for general discussion would be a weakness.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, said the consensus view which had emerged in the debate yesterday about the rights of power-sharing in the Army in Northern Ireland, was of the greatest significance to the Government.

in this Parliament, and he thought the majority in Northern Ireland believed that power-sharing was a desirable and desirable, even if at first it had not met the full aspirations of the majority in Northern Ireland.

The people needed to be reassured that this Parliament would not change its position and status, that they still regarded power-sharing to be the best solution, and that there was no intention on the part of the Government to withdraw the Army from Northern Ireland in the immediate future.

attitude in Northern Ireland. It does not. He is a loud-mouthed mob orator with an unfortunate capacity for sarcasm and savagery which, I believe, precludes him from inclusion among the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ.

LORD GORE-BOOTH said the Price sisters, these tragic, misguided young women, were not seeking to die in order to be transported to a prison in another part of the United Kingdom. He said that the Government should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Republic would be a vacuum without a place for general discussion would be a weakness.

Had any thought been given to the re-appointment of an advisory commission which during direct rule provided an essential channel of communication and advice to the Secretary of State?

LORD DONALDSON of KINGSBRIDGE, Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said the Secretary of State would be encouraged by the views that the concept of power-sharing should not be abandoned. He said that the Government should be prepared to accept the fact that the Government of the Republic would be a vacuum without a place for general discussion would be a weakness.

1944 Laminated windscreens first introduced. (24 years before this became compulsory in Sweden).*

1956 Safety steering column (with shear coupling); Padded instrument panel. Dished steering wheel.*

1957 Seat belt anchorages, front. Made compulsory in U.K. - 1st Jan. 1965.

1958 Seat belt anchorages, rear.*

1959 First car in the world to fit 3-point seat belts (front) as standard.

1962 Disc brakes introduced.*

1965 Power brakes/pressure-limiting valve.*

1966 Dual-circuit, all disc braking system.* Safety (anti-burst) door locks.* 'Roll over' (reinforcing) bar in roof.*

1969 Head restraints introduced as standard equipment.* Electrically-heated rear screen standardized.*

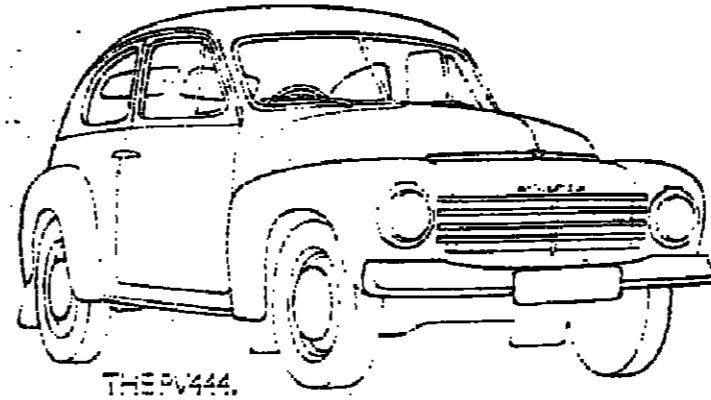
1970 Rear washer/wiper unit for estate cars.*

1971 Seat belt warning light introduced.*

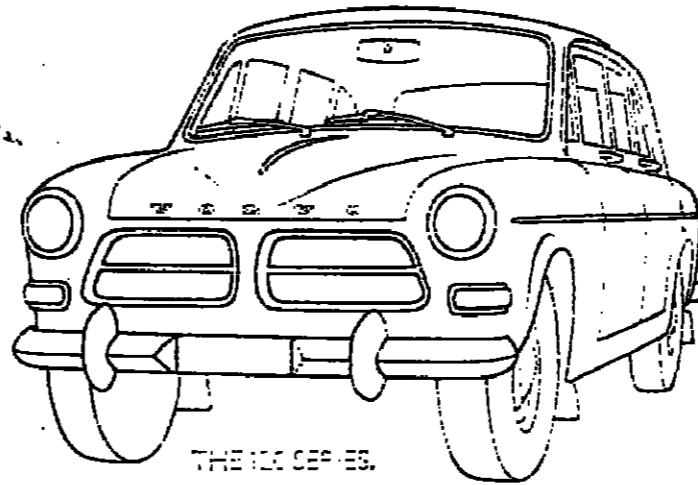
1972 Side impact members built in all models.*

1973/74 Fully collapsible steering wheel that aligns with the body on impact.* Warning device in the event of exterior light failure.* Audio/visual seat belt warning device.*

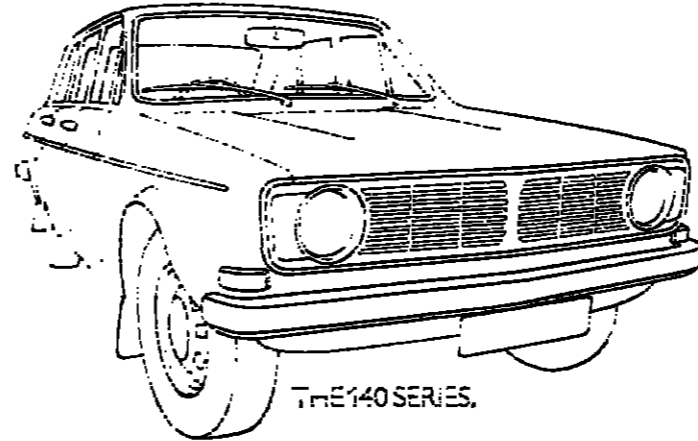
*Still not compulsory in U.K.



THE PV444.

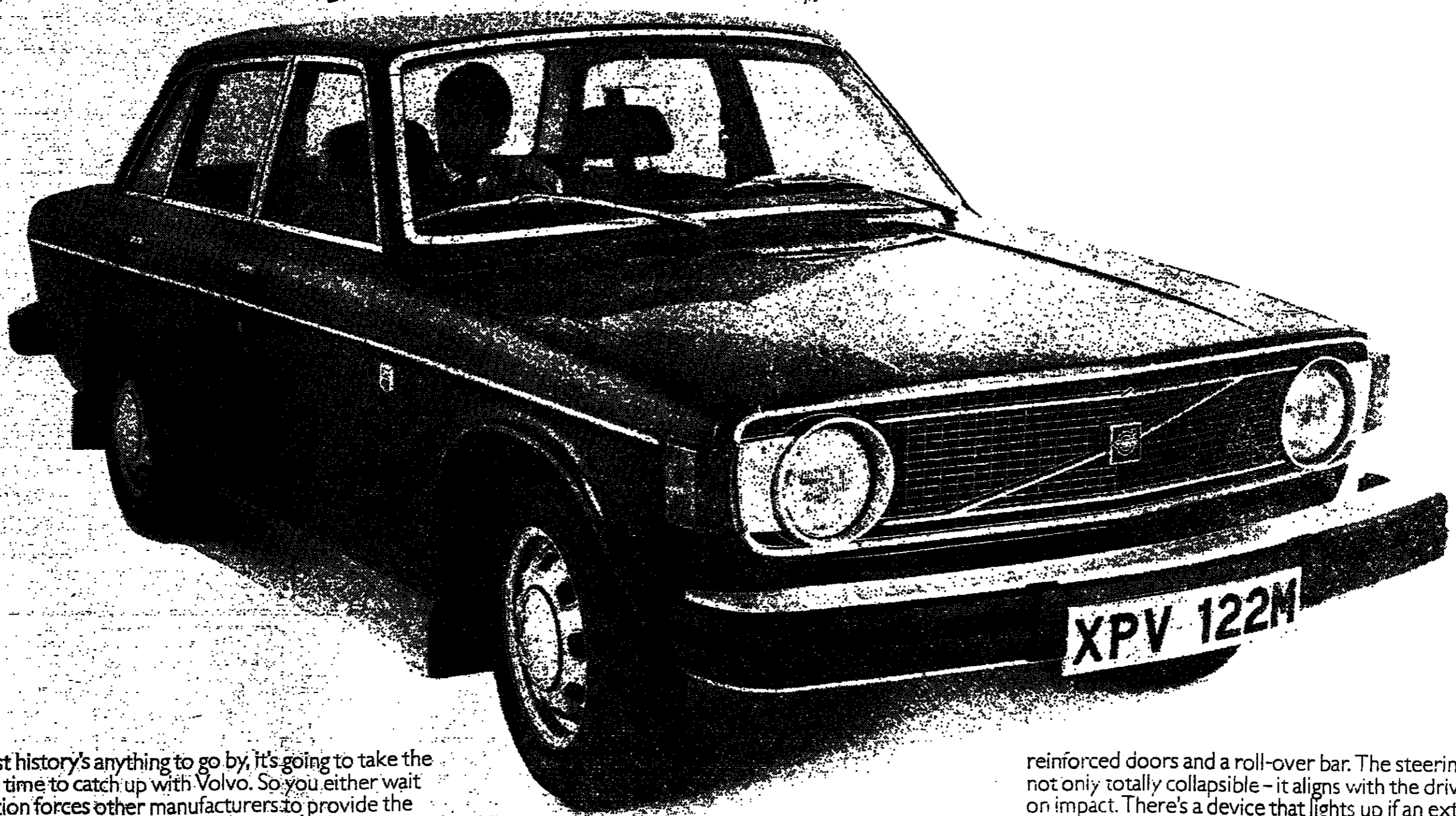


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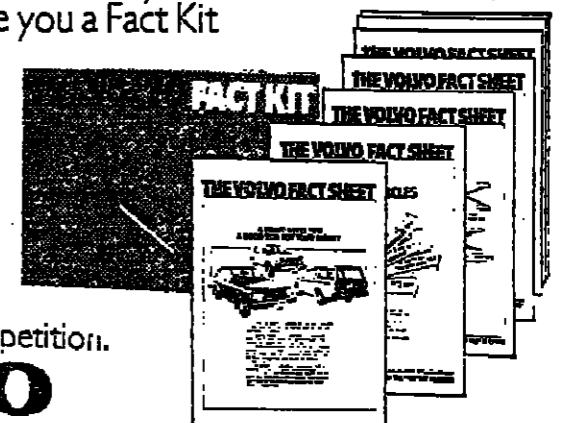
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AUSTRALIA

a Special Report

Whitlam: impatient nationalist

by Stewart Harris

As the course of the federal election campaign... Professor Geoffrey Saver, the Australian constitutional lawyer... "I ventured the view that President Gough was entitled to the same rights as all other first offenders. He would be left off on a bond and told to try again."

Well, the Prime Minister let off, to become the first Labour leader in Australian history to win two federal elections—although this time only by five seats. But it was only for this reason that the historic was the people's decision. The month showed, I think, a maturity of character. There were enough Austrians prepared to look beyond their own immediate interests and vote once again for the juster, more equitable, kinder Australia that is named by Labour.

Inflation and a credit squeeze and higher interest rates, not to mention the variable errors of office over 17 months, all made Labour less attractive than 1972, when its slate was seen and its leader much more arrogant. Whitlam's so much better" one hour advertisement mounted beside a photograph of the Prime Minister and a list of his achievements. "Only Whitlam could do so much" was its conclusion, and there was no mention of Labour.

There is, indeed, a presidential style about Mr Gough Whitlam, the impatient nationalist who finds at the states' impede his plans. And yet in this vast country Australians remain patriots or Queenslanders and so on, and state Premiers such as Mr John Blight (Western Australia) and Mr John Blight (Country Party) in Western Australia know how to stimulate their folk against the Labour centralists in Canberra.

During the campaign I went one day to the remote Parliament House in the Aboriginal "embassy" and listened to a young couple debating the merits of Mr Fred Fogarty, Aboriginal land rights minister from the Northern Territory. Mr Whitlam had accepted in principle the Howard Commission's conclusion that thousands of square miles of Aboriginal land in the Territory would be owned collectively by Aborigines, with freehold to the young couple were decided by the decision which knew a Liberal-Country

Party government would not have made, but they kept backing back to the higher interest rates on the mortgage on their new house. Mr Billy Snedden, the Leader of the Opposition, had promised to help young home owners and the temptation to vote against Labour must have been strong.

But as Mr Whitlam said correctly soon after polling day: "The Government secured a higher percentage of votes on May 18, 1974, than on December 2, 1972." It is also true that the Liberal-Country Party coalition had moved its whole policy much closer to that of Labour.

But many voters must have sensed that the policy would not be carried out quickly in a time of inflation, or indeed of recession. Only Labour, it seemed, was firmly committed to change Australia come what may. Many feared the rigidity of this commitment in a period of economic anxiety, but the majority must have welcomed it—which shows the new courage as well as the maturity of Australians.

Danger of creating a 'divine right'

Immediately after the election, as the Whitlam Government's very bare majority seemed to increase towards a workable majority, so did the glare of the sun become more oppressive. This short-term reaction was reasonable, but the economic pundits are saying that an Australia with more social justice, equality and cohesion will be a sounder business bet in the decades ahead.

Also, had the Liberal-Country Party coalition been returned to office after only 17 months in opposition its "divine right" to govern would have seemed to be endorsed and at each subsequent election the hesitant voter would have found it difficult once again to contemplate the Labour Party as an alternative government with some right to rule.

For 23 years, from 1949, this had been the unhealthy state of Australian Parliamentary democracy. Because of Labour's narrow win last month (and because of the electoral reforms) it will now be able to make those should in future be a much more normal thing and of reforming governments.

Support for minority parties like the Democratic Labour Party and the Australian Party fell significantly

last month, and if this trend continues this kind of support from the electorate will flow more directly, and sensibly, to the main parties. As for the Country Party, its special sectional influence within Conservative governments will wane as its ability to win seats will decline.

In general, last month's election seemed to show that Australians are becoming much more politically minded. Legislators, special interest groups, such as the Wildlife Protection Council and Lawyers for Constitutional Government and doctors and churchmen and actors and actresses and teachers and Aborigines all advised and lobbied and agitated.

Two former Liberal MPs, Mr Alex Buchanan and Mr Edward St John, QC, a member of the governing body of the International Commission of Jurists, publicly urged Australians to vote Labour. They argued that the Senate had acted with dangerous impropriety in forcing from office a government which still commanded the popularly elected House of Representatives.

They also said: "The Whitlam Government has acted with vigour and determination to implement a wide range of progressive policies." Another who supported them was Professor Manning Clark, the great historian of Australia, who sensed the characteristic nature of this election.

So what had the Labour Government achieved in its 17 months? Mr Whitlam himself regarded education as the area in which most had been done and could not be undone. Mr Barry Hill, education editor of *The Age*, put it: "In a few years it will be impossible to take visiting professors seriously when they declare our school system the worst in the world."

The Karmel report showed how educational opportunity could be made as nearly as possible equal for all children in Australia and the Whitlam Government used the document with élan. In its first year it more than doubled the education vote and in the coming financial year \$41,420m, four times as much as in 1971-72, will be spent.

The needs principle was accepted, which meant that there was almost no doctrinaire discrimination against private schools. Indeed, almost 70 per cent of them are

getting more help. But anomalies have been done away with. Schools like Timbertop, where the Prince of Wales was a pupil, will no longer be able to get \$25,000 for a science laboratory and \$22,000 for a library while among 10 state schools in Bendigo, Victoria.

The Whitlam Government also began a thorough campaign against social injustices. As the *Canberra Times* observed six weeks before the election: "If the quality of Australian civilization is to be judged by the degree of compassion we show to the less fortunate of our fellows we have a great deal to be ashamed of." Professor Ronald Henderson, the Scots economist at Melbourne University, had just issued the interim report of his commission of inquiry into poverty which established that one million Australians are living below the poverty line.

Eventually Labour hopes to guarantee minimum incomes to all Australians; meanwhile it is spending heavily to support all sorts of welfare bodies. Two expert inquiries are also to recommend comprehensive schemes for injury



Mr Gough Whitlam: Prime Minister with a presidential style.

and sickness compensation and for superannuation.

Finally there is a new and permanent social welfare commission, with Mrs Marie Coleman in the chair, which will supervise the constant effectiveness of all government activity.

As for Labour's long-planned compulsory health scheme, financed by a 1.35 per cent levy on taxable income (with exemption for low income earners) this was twice rejected by the Senate although about 10 per cent of Australians are at present without any cover through the host of private schemes. The health scheme will certainly be driven through this next parliament either in a conventional senate sitting if Mr Whitlam does get a majority there or perhaps in an historic joint sitting of both Houses, which is constitutionally possible.

Cheaper housing has been another objective of the Government but for most of its first 17 months the private building industry was so busy that it was hard to get money and resources into public housing for rent. But now the credit squeeze is beginning to be such that even the

big builders and property developers are having to move into public housing.

Urban land values are starting to fall as developers begin to sell to meet their debts. The trend has not gone far, but the new Government is unlikely to call it off.

Mr Whitlam's private economic adviser, Dr H. C. Coombs, former Governor of the Reserve Bank, must be one of the most skilful and experienced public servants in the world and he is at heart a radical. For this reason, if for no other, he will try to see that no sort of economic malaise is able to bring down this Labour government as it brought down the Scullin government in 1931.

Already by its revaluations of the currency and by its general 25 per cent reduction in tariffs and by its monetary policies the Whitlam Government has done much to contain inflation. Now the Prime Minister has promised to legislate to give the Prices Justification Tribunal the power to make its decisions mandatory and he is certain to reintroduce the tight Trade Practices Bill which the Senate had refused to consider.

monetary restrictions until as late as September, 1973. With the usual lags applying, the economy has just begun to head into the monetary crunch after these strong September measures.

The other crunch is looming more distantly in the balance of payments. The trade balance, after registering strong, often phenomenal, monthly surpluses of exports for several years, has suddenly dipped into the red as a result of the boom-led import surge and the lagged effect of two and a half strong upvaluations in the past 18 months.

Since Australian exporters are still enjoying the worldwide agricultural and mineral commodities boom, import should not be undervalued. In the 15 months to March 1974, Australia's reserves have shrunk from \$4,816m to \$3,892m.

Towards a monetary crunch

by Tony Thomas
The Age, Melbourne

Australia did not just accidentally move from having one of the industrial world's lowest inflation rates (through the 1960s) to having one of the highest (since late last year). The transition occurred at least partly through perverse economic management, painstakingly practised by a succession of federal governments.

Australia has just emerged from an election campaign in which both major contenders threw prudence, discretion and the last vestiges of economic responsibility to the winds as they scrambled for votes. Tax cuts are now the order of the day for the coming federal budget—probably in September-October.

When a recent monthly batch of labour market statistics appeared, the Minister for Labour at the time took it as a matter for congratulation that job vacancies had risen significantly in excess of registered unemployed—and his political opponents did not contradict him.

Australia's demand-inflationary boom is now more than a year old. As long ago as May, 1973, the Treasury was publicly describing demands on the housing sector as "clearly excessive".

But for the first time an Australian Government could whistle while the Treasury warned. For once, the balance of payments—that perennial bugbear of Australian Treasurers—was not merely sound, but carrying so much fat that it seemed possible for the economy to boom on forever.

Thus Labour's first budget last August acknowledged that inflationary pressures were intense, but coolly disavowed the need to use the budget as an anti-inflationary device.

Similarly, on the monetary front, the Labour Government admitted during the recent electioneering that the Treasury had given private warning at the start of 1973 of an inflationary stampede developing later that year as a result of the strongly expansionary Liberal-Country Party budget of August, 1972.

Labour, still enveloped in the euphoria of new-found power, could not bring itself to do more than tinker with

monetary restrictions until as late as September, 1973. With the usual lags applying, the economy has just begun to head into the monetary crunch after these strong September measures.

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Government's task not enviable

Once again, the newly returned Government will have to choose between letting last year's external measures do their work and rescuing the country's long-ossified and non-to-efficient manufacturing sector—particularly clothing and textiles—from a serious dose of import competition.

The Government's task will not be enviable. Whatever may be dictated by the needs of economic management, the Australian electorate will not tolerate unemployment much over the 1.5 per cent mark. It is unlikely that even prolonged experience of a 15 per cent rate of inflation will much shift their preferences along the inflation-unemployment trade-off curve.

It is worth examining this problem in a little more detail. Australian unemployment levels since 1963 have never gone much over 2 per cent (equivalent to about 2.5 per cent on the definitions commonly used abroad).

This level was happily associated with unemployment levels ranging from almost zero to only 1 or 2 per cent during the 1960s.

Thus the emergence of inflation of 4 or 5 per cent in 1970 was viewed by the Liberal-Country Party Government as something of a crisis. The 1971-72 budget was therefore designed as an all-out attack on inflation: "So far as lies in our power as a government we are determined to combat this pernicious trend, slow it down and hobble it."

However admirable the objective, the timing was wrong. The contractionary budget arrived just in time to reinforce a cyclical downturn and unemployment drifted as high as 2.14 per cent before corrective stimulatory action began to work.

Inflationary pressures did subside a little, but not enough to remove the electorate's feeling that it had got the worst of all worlds.

The Liberal-Country Party Government in August 1972 brought down a strongly expansionary budget, but with the change in government at December 1972, it was Labour which inherited the consequence 1973 boom. The other legacy inherited by Labour was a drastically undervalued dollar and a mountainous pile-up of reserves.

These problems stemmed from the reluctance of the small but powerful Country Party wing of the previous coalition to prejudice farm incomes and annoy manufacturers' lobbies by revaluation. In fact, Country Party pressure had been so intense in the exchange rate crisis era of late 1971 that Australia emerged with a small effective devaluation—as perverse a result as could be imagined.

Taken together with lack of controls on capital inflow (until September 1972), the result was a fierce surge of capital inflow into the country which increased by the month as the Country Party clung like a limpet to its undervalued dollar. This set of circumstances, then, is related to my judgment that Australian economic management has been perverse in recent years.

That is not to say that management has been totally perverse. Labour throughout 1973 was taking vigorous action to correct the balance of payments disequilibrium, and convert excessive reserves to an inflow of real goods and services.

But it is surely axiomatic that when global inflation is running amuck, an Australian government in charge of this strongly trade-oriented economy needs to take the right, albeit unpopular, course in terms of the very few effective anti-inflationary weapons in the arsenal. Australia's sorry record in the past two years is unlikely to be improved in the short term if the new Government has any intention of keeping the anti-inflationary promises made during the campaign.

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New trade patterns form as markets develop in Far East and decline in Europe

Herbert Michael of the Asian market for Australian exports. The great expansion of Australian trade since the end of World War II has been accompanied by significant developments in policy on changing conditions in Australia and elsewhere. New patterns of trade and development have developed as a result of economic and technological developments and the Government has carried out policies to meet the new challenges. The most significant features have been: rapid development of a close trading relationship with Japan and a declining relative importance of Britain as a market for Australian exports; concerted efforts to obtain access to the major industrial countries; other factors have been an effect upon Australia's trade by creation of European communities; and other regional economic groupings and the conclusion of a three-year trade agreement with China in 1973.

1972-73 exports of Australian produce were worth \$688m compared with \$454m in 1968-69, an increase of 50.2 per cent. Imports in 1972-73 were \$4,121m compared with \$3,469m in 1968-69, an increase of 19 per cent. Japan takes 69 per cent

of the Asian market for Australian exports. Australia imports 21 per cent from Japan, out of a total of 30 per cent of Australia's import requirements from Asia. Primary products are the most important single group of exports. In 1972-73 processed and unprocessed primary products made up 79 per cent of Australia's exports. Although primary products are still significant exports, their percentage contribution to earnings fell by about 1 per cent over the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73.

Australia's main overseas customers for primary products are Japan, United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. Value of Australian primary products to Japan has more than doubled since 1968-69. Exports of primary products to United States increased by about 53 per cent in the period while Australia's share in the British market fell from 2.7 per cent in 1967 to 2.1 per cent in 1972.

In 1970, Britain took 55 per cent of Australia's exports. This had fallen to 49 per cent by 1968-69 and to 42 per cent by 1967-68. In 1958-59, the first time Britain ceased to be Australia's biggest market. It took second

place to Japan in that year when exports to Britain fell to 13 per cent of the total, while Japan took 39 per cent.

By 1972-73 Japan had increased its share of Australia's exports to 31 per cent valued at \$1,584m compared with Britain's 10 per cent. Other major customers are United States, Australia's main market for meat and now its second biggest market overall, and New Zealand, the biggest market for manufactures.

Although the proportion of Australia's exports to Britain is now smaller, Britain remains a major market for Australian produce and is an important and growing market for manufactures.

However, Britain's membership of the EEC will have significant implications for Australian trade, particularly for trade in agricultural products, as access to that market will be less favourable than before.

An important development during 1973 was the removal of duty on most by-law imports after the ending of the United Kingdom-Australia trade agreement. Dr J. Cairns, Australian Minister for Overseas Trade, said the ending of the agreement meant Australia no longer extended tariff preferences to Britain. The first action towards dismantling the system of British preferences was the removal, announced by the previous Government, of preferences on almost all by-law imports.

The Minister added that the removal of the duty would mean substantial savings to Australian industry on imported plant and raw materials from Britain which would in turn benefit Australian consumers. In future importers could buy duty-free from the cheapest sources in the world.

Judging by the experience since the Minister made this pronouncement, Australian consumer requirements "from the cheapest sources in the world" have had no effect upon the cost of living in Australia. On the contrary, this has steadily risen over the past year and at the present rate of inflation, it is likely to go on rising.

Another factor affecting Australian trade has been the significant changes which have occurred in the negotiating approach of importing countries in international trade discussions in the past year or so. Whereas, traditionally, importing countries, in a situation of surpluses and relatively low prices, have tended to turn away from the notion of arrangements designed to stabilize prices, and provide for improved

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AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

Realism makes its impact on nationalist pride

Robert Haupt, *Financial Review*, Canberra

After a year and a half of tentatious self-reliance, Australia is now moving back rapidly to circumstances in which overseas capital will have to be tapped and encouraged, despite the nationalistic rumpus with which the Whitlam Government announced new controls over the inflow of foreign funds, underlying economic policy that Australia remains a capital-importing country had not really changed.

In historical terms the year 1973—which saw a net

outflow of capital from Australia of \$4,727m—will surely be seen as an aberration. The Whitlam Government could repel foreign investors, both through direct controls and through tough talk, because of the peculiar circumstances of the external account inherited from its Liberal-Country Party predecessors on December 2, 1972.

This was a situation of gross undervaluation of the Australian dollar, with a consequent high rate of capital inflow and a soaring trade surplus. The inflationary effects were immediately recognised by the Whitlam Government and action was taken—through revaluation, the introduction of controls

on the inflow of loan funds, and tariff cuts—to ease them.

But the measures were viewed almost entirely in terms of their effect on inflation. It was not fully realised that this combination of policies would, as well as operating to modify inflation, have an effect on the balance of payments, also bring Australia back to its "normal" balance of payments condition: that is, one of reliance upon a continued flow of long-term capital from abroad. As these external account policies ease the political burden of inflation for the Labour Government, so they deny it the luxury of decrying foreign capital.

It has not escaped the attention of Australia's economic policy advisers in the Reserve Bank and the Treasury that some hard decisions will have to be taken by the Government during the coming year about how it intends to fund a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments.

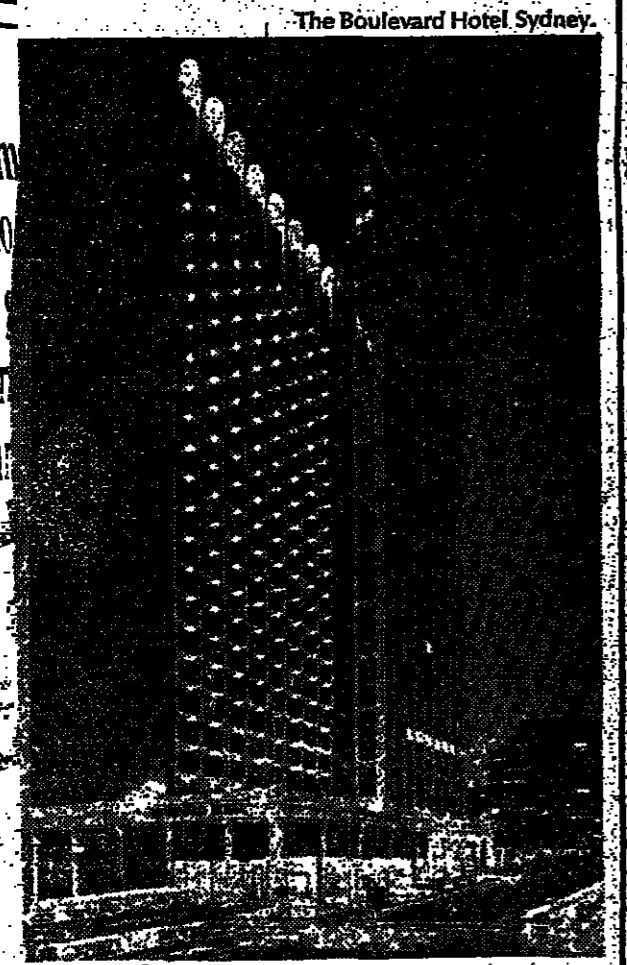
In the March quarter Australia had its first substantial deficit on current account for two years amounting to \$429m. Two years ago there was a March quarter capital inflow of \$442m; this year capital inflow in the quarter was just \$465m. The difference between the two is in the change of foreign reserves.

Two years ago reserves rose by \$445m in the March quarter; this year they fell by \$419m.

Government policymakers are given some breathing space by the size of Australia's reserves. At the end of March they stood at \$43,750m, at least \$41,000m above what would be regarded by Australian government advisers as necessary.

The trade situation, however, is turning round rapidly. International shortages, both of goods and in shipping, have meant that the increased flow of imports which the revaluations and tariff cuts were designed to

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achieve has not yet reached its full potential.

Against an export situation which is likely to be fairly static, a sharp rise in imports—which would be assisted by a renewed export drive mounted by Japan under the pressure on its balance of payments—would bring forward quite quickly the day of decision for the Australian Government.

The first policy measure would probably be to ease the reserve deposit requirement on all foreign borrowings which has applied since December, 1972. At present, importers of loan funds to Australia must deposit with the Reserve Bank at no interest a sum equivalent to 33.3 per cent of the borrowed amount.

This measure effectively to double the interest cost of money borrowed abroad. Not surprisingly, it has operated, even in the exceptional domestic monetary tightness of the last month or so, as a virtual prohibition on foreign borrowings.

This rule could be modified to bring the effective interest increase down to one third, or even less. The problem with such a measure is that it has domestic monetary effects as well as balance of payments effects. It would make it more difficult for the Government to pursue a tight-money policy at home.

However, if this were done towards the end of the June quarter it would quite possibly be in line with the requirements of monetary policy. But it remains true that the variable deposit ratio, as the rule is called, is basically a weapon of domestic monetary policy rather than of balance of payments or foreign investment policy.

The basic dilemma of the Government would still be unresolved: how to square foreign investment and investors with Australia's long-term need for foreign capital. It would go completely against the grain for the Whitlam Government to put out the welcome mat to foreign investors.

It will be difficult for the Government to back down on its strong hostility to

Balance of skills maintained in fighting forces

continued from facing page

place, Australia is a small country in terms of population and of armed forces and yet has to be prepared to defend a daunting area of territory and length of coastline. It has therefore to select equipment which is not only cheap but is multipurpose.

Unlike small countries in Europe, Australia cannot rely on an ally providing strength in anti-submarine warfare, or another in anti-aircraft warfare. Ships, tucked away in the south-east corner of Mercator's projection, must be prepared to do all things at once. Similarly it cannot afford great variety in aircraft or armour, with the maintenance difficulties this would introduce.

In the second place, the particular conditions of Australia and the need for range, both of aircraft and ships, combine with the other factors to make arms-shopping exceptionally difficult—particularly at a time when inflation is biting so deeply into defence budgets.

And the Australian army accepts that it will, as always, have to carry out a number of modifications to whatever tanks and armoured cars it acquires before they can withstand the rigours of Australian conditions and before the crews can work in them in comparative comfort.

On top of all this, Hawker Siddeley in Britain are still hoping to sell maritime Harrier aircraft to fly from the one surviving Australian carrier, the Melbourne—that is, if the Melbourne's life can be extended beyond its present phase-out date of about 1982-83.

Administratively the Australian Government has followed much the same pattern as that of the British Ministry of Defence, by merging the three service departments at the DOD and even going farther by removing the separate ministers for the navy, army and air force.

Having laid down a new administrative foundation, having decided upon the fundamental philosophy of a small but balanced force and having deployed the force in a number of new bases and training grounds, how is the Government to equip this force to fight the imaginary foe?

This has been the most complex question of all, not only because of the lack of an obvious assailant but because of a number of difficulties which when put together are unique to Australia. In the first

the British Nimrod or the American P-3C Orion—and the Orion is the favourite if only because of squadron of 12 P-3B Orions already exists in the Royal Australian Air Force and there are obvious advantages in continuing with the same family.

The tanks are likely to be either German Leopard or American M60s and the fire support vehicles will be American M113 armoured personnel carriers with a British Scorpion turret and 76mm gun fitted on top.

This sounds a reasonably attractive package but in fact it contains a number of compromises. Two United States single-screw patrol frigates are a poor substitute in naval eyes for three Australian-built purpose-designed twin-screw destroyers, which the previous government had in mind. The eight maritime patrol aircraft are not the 12 which the air force would like, to replace a squadron of elderly Neprunes.

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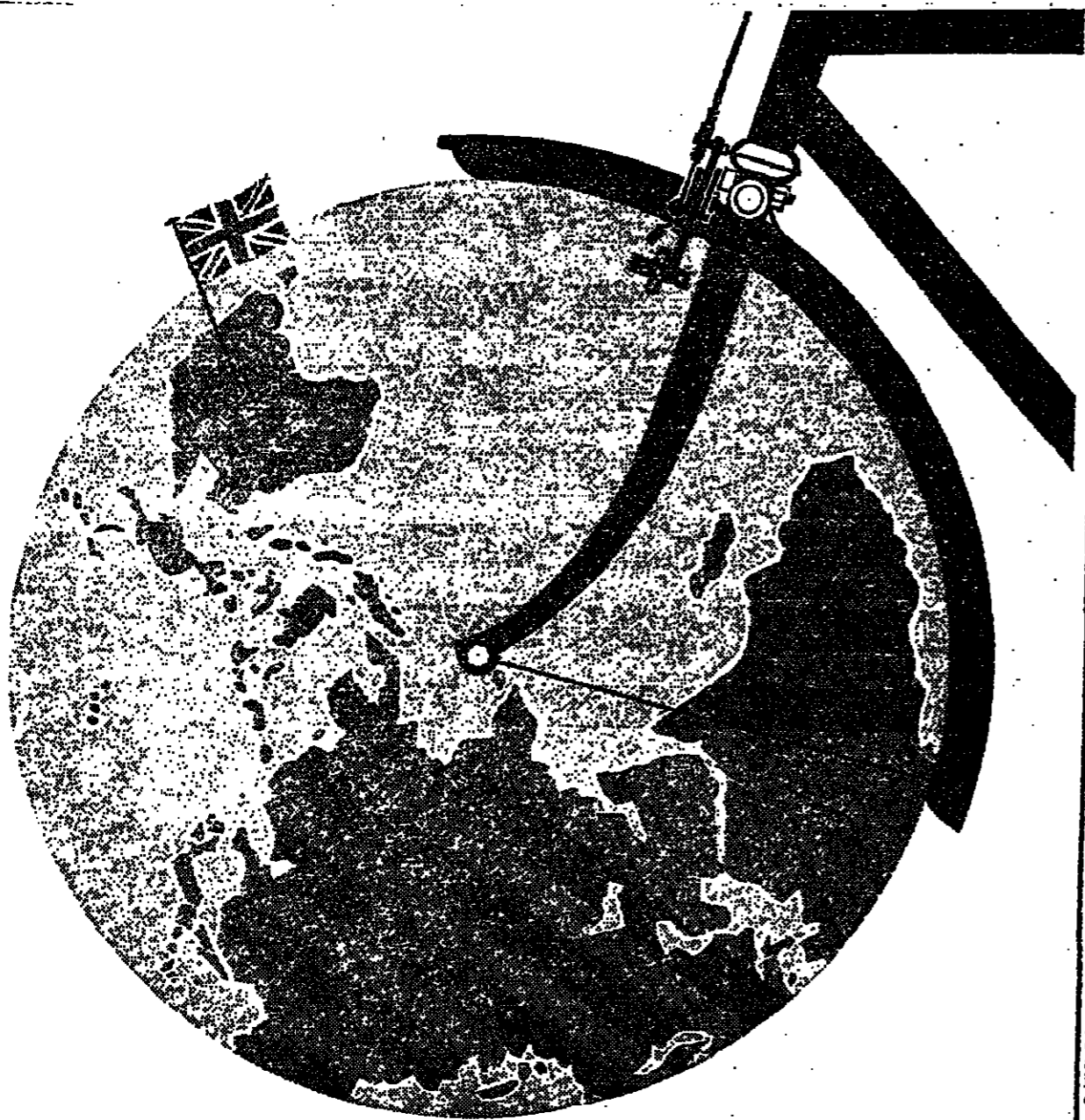
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More Britons are inquiring about emigrating to Australia today than at any time in the past five years. In these two pages the prospects for the would-be settler are examined

New criteria for selection of immigrants

by Christopher Sweeney

For the past 30 years Australia has seen one of the greatest organized immigrations in modern times, larger in relative terms than the emigration of Europeans to the United States in the nineteenth century.

The steady movement of the poor, the dispossessed and the exiled from Europe has gone on almost unnoticed since 1945, although the number of people who have gone to settle in the country has only been slightly fewer than the exodus to Israel.

For the most part, the immigration boom has been the result of an incessant but fluctuating labour shortage as Australia's economy of the country developed—a reversal of the situation in Britain where unemployment has been a permanent scar on the economy.

Government in Canberra during the past two years. The changes were introduced by Mr Albert Grassby, Immigration Minister in the first Labor Government and one of the radical reformers in the social history.

Immigrants are now selected on the basis of their economic viability in Australia, their capacity to make a successful adjustment to the very different way of life, and, in the jargon of one civil servant, the "sincerity of their intention to settle and establish themselves as future citizens".

The old hit-or-miss selection procedures have been scrapped. At the same time a more open and honest appraisal of the difficulties facing immigrants has been adopted.

In the past, Mr Grassby said earlier this year in Melbourne, even prospective immigrants who wanted a bit of counselling were criticised by Australian legations like bits of sausage. They got 20 minutes and that was that. They were either in or out.

It has always been a deliberate policy to avoid the day is in real trouble. As a result the country's employment situation was watched carefully by the Department of Immigration.

A national population inquiry set up by Mr White and headed by an expert population movement professor W. D. Borrie of the Australian National University is due to report in a few months.

The findings will directly affect immigration policy for the next year and it is assumed that a report will emphasize the higher unemployment situation.

According to immigration officials in London, a highly selective policy is presented many different "Many of the people need are also in short supply in Britain, Europe or America. These people will be unemployed. You have to remember that they have good jobs, houses, cars, children—they are settled.

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High standard of living but work is hard

As Europe and America have lurched about for the past five months desperately trying to accommodate the oil price rises, Australia has sailed on largely unaffected.

In the sixties, the country discovered oil in Western Australia—and in the Bass Strait almost as an afterthought—and, although not much had been done to develop it, the presence of the oil has guaranteed that Australia will escape the worst of the barbarism that other industrialized economies have undergone.

It also means that the extraordinary annual increases in productivity and wealth—by British or European standards—will continue as they have done for the past decade. According to Mr Grassby, the Immigration Minister, until last month, productivity increased by about 20 per cent last year.

"We are showing a clean pair of heels to the rest of the world", he said while in London in January, "and it will mean that we can still continue to offer immigrants a good alternative."

Although government officials hesitate to make comparisons, informed observers estimate that materially the standard of living is perhaps twice as high in Australia as in Britain. Certainly, wages are far higher and taxes significantly lower, particularly for the wage earner and the middle classes.

The country has a tiny population and therefore few of the expenses of living in the great capitals of the world. Housing is cheap, especially compared with London and the south-east of England. Indeed, houses usually cost less than half those of comparable size and condition in Britain. It would be absurd if the cost of living were not lower than in

Europe—the country has an abundance of land and grows mountains of agricultural produce to export each year.

Recent fluctuations in currency exchange rates make it virtually impossible to compare living standards, or even wages, statistically. The Australian dollar is one of the strongest currencies in the world and has been continually revalued upwards: by 20 per cent since the end of the past 18 months in relation to the pound sterling.

However, estimates by the United States Administration put the country high in the league table of the richest nations, behind the United States and Sweden, but above West Germany and other buoyant West European economies. A British immigrant should at least double his salary.

Jobs advertisements in the press in Australia provide some comparison. Accountants were offered the equivalent of £7,000, architects about £9,000, a research scientist £10,500, a television repairman £75, and lorry drivers were offered a minimum of £180 a week by a company in Sydney.

According to immigration officials in London, these salaries are roughly typical but do not take account of fringe benefits. In Australia these can add up to 50 per cent or more to salaries. Taxes are considerably lower and, like Americans, Australians have developed a fine art in bidding their return. This can be done more easily there as the tax payers themselves assess their taxable income—an odd system that surprisingly works rather well. For example, the maximum tax a man earning £5,700 with a wife and three children could pay would be £1,385. In practice it would be considerably lower.

Taxation is on a progressive scale—the more one earns the greater percentage one pays to the Treasury, an advantage for the lowly paid and for the immigrant establishing himself.

State schools and universities are all free and, although students do not receive a grant, almost all find part-time jobs. Immense sums have been poured into education, and far higher percentages of young people than in Britain progress to tertiary education.

The standards of universities are roughly those of good universities in Britain or America, although students have to work extremely hard. In most universities failure rates of 30 to 40 per cent for a degree course are not uncommon.

Perhaps the most positive advantage for immigrants, especially from Italy, Yugoslavia and the Middle East, is the extremely high social mobility. There is no class system as in European society and no class-based accents: the nasal drawl is common to all Australians.

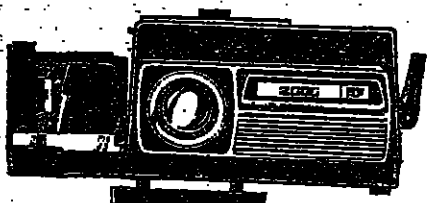
Since immigration on a massive scale began after the Second World War, some unusual aspects have developed. The Government, for example, has always made some provision for refugees and exiles. After 1945 Australia took more European war refugees than any other country.

When General Amin expelled the Asians from Uganda, special teams of Australian immigration officers were flown to Kampala to arrange for the refugees to fly to Australia at the Government's expense. Last year the Government also arranged for Vietnamese war orphans to be brought to the country under a special arrangement and the same special procedures were adopted to help refugees who

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Putting down new roots in their adopted land

by William Guy

Hugh Coyle's brave new life in Australia turned sour suddenly nearly three years ago. He had been declared redundant at the Adelaide car factory where he had worked since arriving from Scotland in January, 1968.

He was out of a job because the car industry had suffered a slackening in demand. He was only one of 700 made redundant at his firm alone—but that did not make it easier.

"Here I was at 51", he recalls, "suddenly deprived of my livelihood. I had known bad times back in Glasgow but nothing like this had ever happened to me before."

He felt less a human being than a cold statistic in a hostile economy index. Had it all been a big mistake, he wondered: had his wife, Nan, and their three daughters 12,000 miles to this blank wall? Mr Coyle can talk of it now with a smile. For the blank wall proved to have a gateway in it.

After his dismissal, Mr Coyle worked briefly in a small run-down factory that made few demands on his skills as a toolmaker. And the pay did not compensate for the lack of job satisfaction.

Then, out of the blue, came a call from an old workmate and union colleague in Scotland. He had heard of Mr Coyle's bad luck and was there "to throw out a lifeline".

It was the offer of a job as a machine engraver in the Postmaster General's department at a depot only eight minutes from his home.

There, Hugh has worked all the overtime which was offered. "I was working often seven days a week and in the first couple of months I lost a stone in weight", he recalls.

New aged 54, he looks past what he fit. And although his Scottish accent would never allow him to pose as a native Australian he feels fully at home in his adopted land.

It was the weather which finally decided the Craig family. Looking back to the Britain of the mid-1950s, Joe Craig said: "It seemed that in two years we had been afflicted with four winters."

And in June 1955, Mr Craig and his wife Pat set their sights on the sun and headed for Australia with their daughter Lynn, aged five.

There were other reasons why Mr Craig, a young architect, and his wife, a former secretary, should make such a fundamental decision.

To Mr Craig, it seemed that Australia, a young, vigorous, rapidly expanding country, offered extra scope for his professional talents. To Mrs Craig the continental spaces and unpopulated skies of Australia suggested an environment in which children could grow up healthy.

For five years Mr Craig had worked in the City Architect's Department at Manchester—as one of his major projects was a share in the reconstruction of the city's fire-damaged Free Trade Hall. He had joined the department soon after qualifying at Manchester University, never having had any ambition to pursue

continued on facing page



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Change in emphasis helps to stem tide of misfits with broken finances and dreams

by Ian Mackay

Immigrants leave Australia for as many reasons as they go there in the first place. Unhappiness, lost jobs, mothers-in-law or blow-fies; it is a serious problem which has eroded the country's entire postwar immigration scheme and one which is only now being seriously tackled.

It is an obvious waste of resources both in passage money and lost working hours, and in the statistics of immigrant return. He many tragedies of broken families, broken domestic finances and broken dreams. But the reasons are so diverse that any programme to put it right can be only a broad one at best. It is impossible for immigration authorities to cope with a case like that of the Essex housewife who wrote to a West Street daily during the hottest days of last December with her reactions to Britain's economic situation after four years in Australia.

"There is nothing wrong with Australia or Australians," she said. "But there is nothing quite like being a Briton in Britain. I practically weep with joy when I hear those old familiar voices or look at oaks, elms or horse chestnut trees. This is not to say we see futures as migrants

We had all the necessities, and my husband ran his own successful business. Now we live in an old terrace house on a tight budget—but we are bored."

Not if there much that officials can do about the miner who was offered hard rock drilling work near Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. He was back in London within six months complaining bitterly about broken promises and the danger of other workers taking Australian contracts at face value.

He was genuinely distressed, but the mining company involved said it had done everything it could to help the man. He had broken appointments, even refused offers of transport to the mine. They had classified him as an unwilling worker between the terms of his contract and the hostility of enthusiasm and turned some 100,000, which remains the target for 1973-74.

After the general election the new Labour Government, more accessible to trade union concerns over unemployment than its predecessor, cut it by a further 20 per cent to 140,000 for 1973-74.

What the Labour Government also did was to step up the advertising and screening policies in an attempt to ensure that more settlers who went to Australia prospered and stayed.

"The programme is bleeding badly, and if the trends of recent years continue we

will reach the point where wastage exceeds intake," said Mr Grassby, the Minister for Immigration in the first Whitlam Government. "To stop the programme bleeding to death its entire emphasis has been shifted from one of sheer numbers to one of successful settlement."

For the first three months of 1973 immigration advertising, tending to show sun gods and goddesses on golden strands, was suspended. In mid-year came a new programme designed, Mr Grassby said, to show "warts and all".

Under the Australia-United Kingdom immigration agreement, not reduced in 1972, there was a gentlemen's arrangement whereby specific job vacancies were never mentioned in such advertising.

But the new advertisements, used throughout the world, were much more specific, directed at people likely to make successful immigrants rather than selling the idea of the country as a desirable place to be in.

They mentioned trade categories and professions in which Australia needed skilled people, and said, in effect: "You have to be a qualified person in one of these trades to get an assisted passage to Australia."

Within the next few weeks the advertising campaign

will enter an even more brutal phase, with warnings to would-be settlers that employment opportunities are almost confined to skilled electrical, metal and building trades workers, that housing is no longer cheap in Australia, and that the country does not want guest workers but settlers.

"Salesmen we don't need," Mr Grassby said, on his visit to London in January. "If you applied as a salesman we would say: 'We would love you to come, but there is no job.'"

The "warts and all" approach extends, more importantly, to a much more thorough selection and counselling system for all intending immigrants, whether they are prepared to pay their own way or not.

Such counselling sessions used to take 20 minutes or so, with health and flexibility in attitude towards eventual employment as the major criteria. Now they take an hour, often longer, with each member of the family present in a detailed examination of motives, aims and aspirations.

Appearance, personal hygiene, speech and behaviour are taken into account along with qualifications. Knowledge of English and spirit are also tested. If these things, the officials say, are necessary if the counsellor is to be able to make a realistic appraisal and recommenda-

tion of the applicant's ability to be absorbed successfully into Australian society.

Families are important, with a major reason for immigrants returning home. "If we find that the 15-year-old daughter is in love with the spotty boy down the street we might suggest that the family postpone its plans until the situation is resolved," one official said this week.

The most liberal form of selection on the other hand, is for family reunion. Immigrants settled in Australia can sponsor wives, fiancés, aged parents and other relatives with a high rate of chance for their acceptance.

As the immigration department has learnt by long experience, there is nothing for integration quite like the family welcome at airport or docks, with perhaps temporary accommodation and prospects of a job in hand and quiet advice that words like "cago" "wag" or "pommie" are merely part of a boisterous Australian acid test.

For the past four years, all criteria for Australian immigration have applied to all races. The White Australia Policy tends to linger on in practice, however, if not in spirit, because the skilled workers and professional most sought now tend not to be available in Africa and Asia.

has lapsed. However, few have become more selective and demanding. Now the major criterion is the demand for the skills of the migrant within Australia, and this has meant that gaps in the labour force have been filled fairly easily and, certainly in comparative terms, remarkably cheaply.

One other aspect has been the complete change in the advertising policy during the past 18 months. Once Mr Albert Grassby, himself of Spanish immigrant parents, became Minister for Immigration in December, 1972, a complete review was undertaken and all advertising was cancelled. "The advertising before last year had been sowing the seeds of discontent," Mr Grassby said in London in January.

"It was wrong to suggest that a fellow is going to leave Birmingham, perhaps, and arrive immediately in some sort of paradise, something that is instantly better. There was a lot of misleading advertising in the past and we want to change that,



An estate in the exclusive residential area of Toorak, Melbourne.

Putting down new roots in their adopted land

continued from facing page

architecture in private practice.

By a natural progression, he secured a contract with the Public Buildings Department of South Australia, switching smoothly from local government work in Britain to state government work in Australia.

The contract was for three years and the Craigs decided to reserve judgment on whether to settle permanently in Australia until the contract term ran out. In fact, they realized they would stay almost from the time they stepped ashore in Adelaide.

Not that it was easy from the start. Money was fairly tight in the early days and it was six years before they could think of leaving their own home. But they have long since made the break-through into a comfortable if not luxurious life style. They live in one of Adelaide's most pleasant suburbs.

They are a two-car, two-horse family. The horses are the special joy and pride of the Craigs' two other daughters, Wendy, aged 17, and Susan, 12. Susan is now married herself and has a child aged three.

Mr Craig, now aged 50, is still with the Public Buildings Department and has just been promoted to the post of associate director of professional services. Mrs Craig has resumed work as a secretary.

Mr Craig made a trip back to England in 1966 and he has kept a remote but steady eye on the professional scene there. He was earning £750 a year when he left England. His salary is now \$15,500 (about £10,000).

He thinks that he could have made comparable professional progress had he remained in Britain—but would it have brought him the same quality of life? "I don't think so," he says. "Life in Australia is so much more relaxed, carefree even."

£10,000—what the host country saves on an ideal settler

When David Read, a solicitor from Bournemouth, arrived in Melbourne as an immigrant last year, he was in strictly financial terms, a bargain for the Australian Government. Although his fare had been subsidized, Australia was getting a professional man, able to work immediately, whose birth, welfare and education had been paid for by someone else.

Statistical estimates put the value of a fully educated immigrant at something approaching £10,000, according to the Department of Immigration. This is calculated on the cost of providing welfare services and education for a comparable Australian, and in these terms any immigrant is a bargain.

The Australian Government subsidizes the fare and some removal expenses, but in return it does not have to pay the inevitable social costs of bringing a person to the point where he is, in monetary terms, employable.

"What we are getting is one immigration official

said, "is a man who can run off the boat and start work tomorrow. He can start contributing straight away, particularly if we choose only those who have qualifications, those who are needed in the country. It may cost a few bob paying for his travel, but it is cheap in comparison."

"Consider the alternative, paying for the education and all the social services. Here you are getting this chap for a few hundred dollars. If they are going to be a drain on the economy you don't let them come."

In basic financial terms the Australian Government does not pay a lot for the immigrants. Since July, 1973, the old £10 travel ticket has been replaced, and an immigrant family now pays \$A75 (about £46) towards the fare. Special arrangements have been made with the airlines and shipping companies by the Department of Immigration so that the actual cost is far below that of the normal scheduled fare.

The exact amount is one of the best-kept secrets of the department—partly because it might embarrass Qantas and other airlines who are charging far higher fares for non-immigrant travellers.

One informed estimate is that the Government pays less than £100 for the trip to Australia from Europe: bulk charter rates mean that the airlines and shipping companies are more than willing to negotiate special rates in return for a guaranteed bulk booking.

The total estimated cost for 1973-74 to Australia for the airlines and shipping costs for the 110,000 immigrants expected works out at £20,127,000, according to the immigration department. This includes the cost of travelling, associated costs, the cost of helping migrants financially on arrival, and odd enough the £159,000 spent to help Australian citizens living abroad to return to their own country.

About 60,000 immigrants will be given assisted

passages this year, so that the actual cost for each immigrant under this scheme works out at just over \$A300 a head (about £185). This however does not include the administrative and clerical costs involved in the advertising, selection, and processing of immigrants, or the salaries of officers from the department posted overseas. This year's estimate is for over \$A7m.

A great deal more is spent on immigrant education services, partly as a result of a major increase in the allocation of money to this service ordered in 1973. English language education, special tuition for immigrant children, instruction, research and pre-embarkation courses cost nearly \$A15,500,000 (about £9m), and another \$A6m (£3m) is spent on hostel accommodation and grants to immigrants on arrival.

Since May, 1972, the British Government subsidy which was paid to the Australian Government for the costs of British immigrants

has lapsed. However, few have become more selective and demanding. Now the major criterion is the demand for the skills of the migrant within Australia, and this has meant that gaps in the labour force have been filled fairly easily and, certainly in comparative terms, remarkably cheaply.

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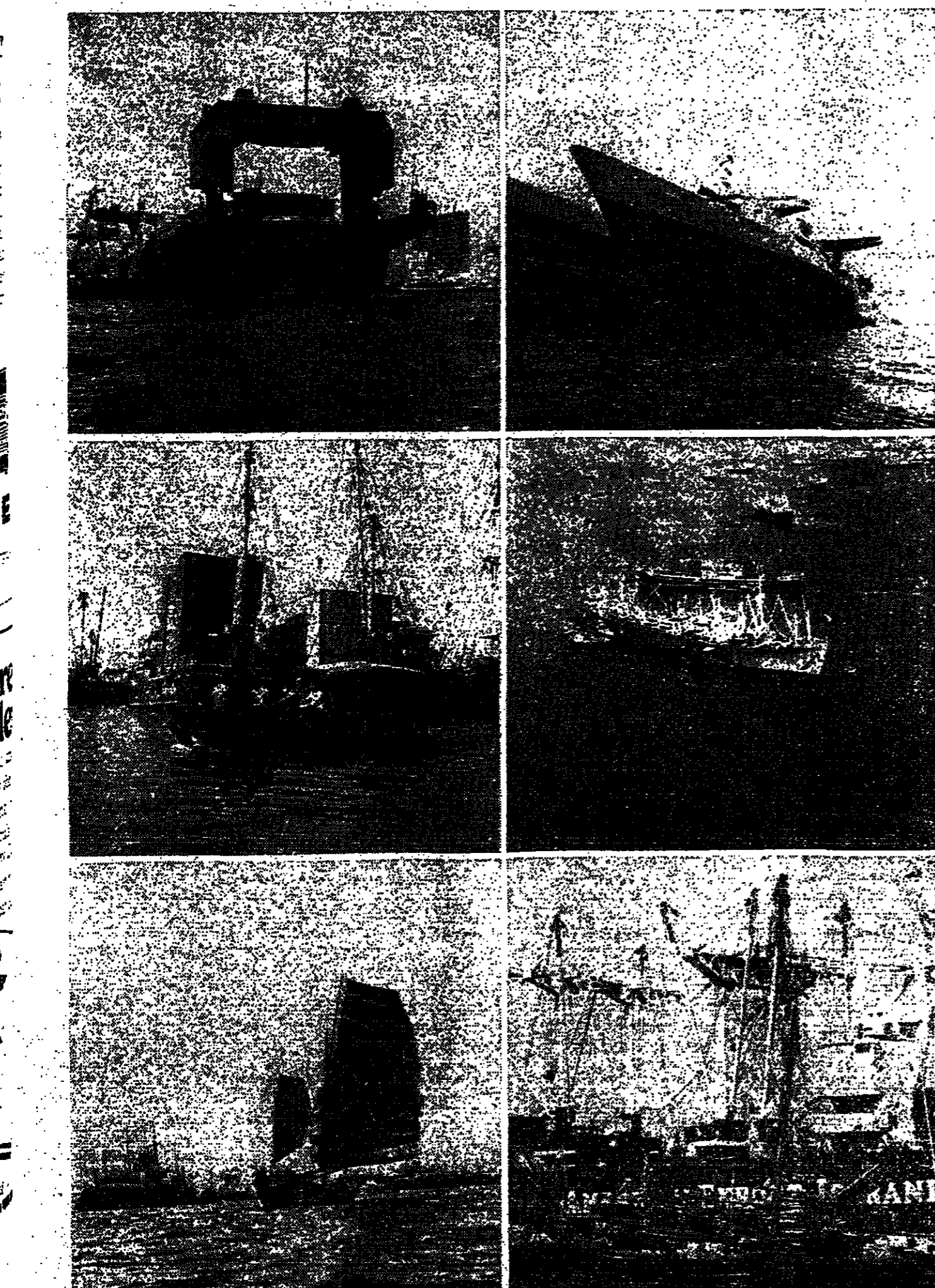
to show the country as it is, warts and all."

"We have also changed the counselling arrangements: so that people are really told what they are in for, the advantages and disadvantages. In the past people who came in for counselling were treated a bit like a sausage—they got 20 minutes and that was that."

One result of this was a high rate of dissatisfaction and return rate among immigrants—at times running at 20,000 a year. This represented a serious waste of money and time—a factor not overlooked by the cautious and frugal Australian civil service.

"People were coming, losing their hopes and aspirations and going home," Mr Grassby said. "We are now trying to reverse that trend. It was bad for the migrant, bad for Australia and, you should not forget, bad for the Australian taxpayer."

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Diagnosing the ills of the health and social welfare system

by Cameron Forbes

Australians do not let go of their prized myths easily, but they are becoming accustomed to seeing social reality through the eyes of a spare, energetic and wealthy Scot.

Professor Ronald Frank Henderson, aged 56, born in Dundee and educated at Clare College, Cambridge, came to Australia in 1963. He lives in Toorak, Melbourne's suburb of establishment wealth, plays tennis on his own court, swims in his own pool and sends his children to the best public schools.

All this, of course, has little to do with Professor Henderson's professional life as an economist but it does add an element of irony to the task he has devoted himself to since arriving in Australia. He is the striver of the Australian conscience; he is the discoverer of a fact which Australians have refused to see: that in this fat and lucky country, in the land of the tall and bronzed, 10 per cent of people are "very poor" and another 8 per cent "rather poor".

As chairman of the Federal Government's Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, Professor Henderson has called into question Australia's social security system and criticized one of the key political commitments of the Labour Party and the Liberal-Country Party coalition.

His full report will not be presented to the Federal Parliament until later in the year but already he has upset the politicians by arguing for the retention of the means test on pensioners "until all other measures to help the poor are completed".

The bipartisan policy on abolition of the means test has been rightly criticized. It is a symptom of a basic incoherence in Australia's social security and health programmes. With a surprising one in six of the population in need, a massive amount will be channelled away from them, to be sent in pension cheques to the comfortabily-off.

Labour's Mr Gough Whitlam borrowed the un-Labour-like policy from the century when the old-age pension was introduced, first by two states and then, in 1909, by the Federal Government.

In 1912 a system of maternity allowances was introduced but there were few initiatives until the outbreak of the Second World War. The opening for much increased federal activity came in 1945 when, in one of the few constitutional referenda to be passed by the Australian people, the Federal Government was granted power over a wide range of social and health benefits.

But providing the umbrella social and health cover which would be in keeping with the myth has been made difficult by two factors: first, the survival of nineteenth-century attitudes to charity and "good works"; second, the continuing feud and jealousy between state and federal governments.

Welfare benefits available have differed from state to state, and state governments, usually conservative, have relied heavily on voluntary organizations.

This may have had something to do with political philosophy and with keeping the welfare state within bounds but it also was in part an attempt to provide social security on the cheap. The voluntary organizations, such as the Anglican-run Brotherhood of St Laurence, have faced a particularly scramble for funds.

The Labour Government has brought more rationally into the system and has given the under-privileged more help. Its commitment to abolition of the means test does not look better in the light of its policy to introduce a national superannuation scheme with employer-employee contributions.

However, Labour's ambitious health plans ran into considerable opposition, not only from the powerful Australian Medical Association and private hospitals and the health benefit funds, but also from state governments which regarded hospitals as part of their sphere of responsibility.

There is no doubt that all is not well with Australia's health care system: about 8 per cent of the population are not covered by health insurance; hospitals are overcrowded and forced to juggle with other charities for public financial support; the cost, and the size of the bill the Federal Government has to pick up, are escalating rapidly.

Labour's package in the 1972 election campaign was a universal health insurance scheme financed by a 1.5 per cent levy on personal income tax along with general revenue funding; abolition of the 114 private health insurance funds; free standard-ward treatment for all in public hospitals; change in the health-care delivery system with the accent on prevention, partly through the setting up of community health centres with medical, paramedical and welfare staff.

Most general practitioners, all health funds and some hospitals vigorously opposed the scheme. Doctors, socialists in Australia, lost some standing but Labour eventually lost the battle when the Opposition majority in the Senate rejected health legislation.

After last month's win of the polls Labour considers its mandate for a radical new health scheme has been reaffirmed. However, it still faces the considerable problem of getting the cooperation of the doctors who refuse to accept reassurances that the Government does not intend to turn the profession into a salaried medical service. Nevertheless, the prognosis for health care—and for the whole social security system—is good.

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World's worst' schools get an \$883m shot in the arm

by Barry Hill education editor The Age, Melbourne

Two years ago the Australian public took a British professor of education seriously when he said the Australian school system was the worst in the world. The professor got a hearing because professional morale was low, and government spending inadequate to meet the modern needs of 1.8 million teachers, 9,500 schools, and three million pupils.

For decades Australia had a small budget for education. In the late 1960s it spent about 4 per cent of its gross national product on education, and was about forty-fifth in the world table. Spending depended on the financial capacities of state governments, except on the one hand by the financial burden of booming metropolitan growth, and on the other by the fact that only the Federal Government has the constitutional power to increase public spending on the basis of general revenue drawn from Commonwealth taxes.

In the past two years things have changed. The Federal Government has steadily increased its role since 1964—beginning with a massive secondary scholarship scheme, extending direct and indirect grants to states for school buildings, libraries and science laboratories.

However, it has been during the past 16 months of Labour Government that the greatest strides have been taken. Total federal spending on education has gone up by almost 100 per cent from \$346m in 1971-72 to \$883m in 1973-74.

The largest bills are for universities (\$331m), colleges of advanced education and teachers' colleges take \$159m, and schools and pre-schools cost \$252m. But the largest proportional increase has been in technical education, where spending has increased by 500 per cent from \$10m in 1971 to \$55m in 1974. By 1980 Education will take up about 6 per cent of the gnp.

The result is extensive alterations at all levels of education, and in some cases the beginnings of important structural changes. The facilities will soon be apparent in the most disadvantaged schools where, on the basis of the first federal survey of school needs, a schools commission has been appointed to administer the expenditure of \$70m on primary and secondary schools over the next two years. About \$50m of this is earmarked for the most needy schools.

The federal survey made it quite clear that Australia had schools which were seriously disadvantaged as any in Liverpool or Boston. It cited an inner suburban high school where more than half the students needed help in reading and four primary schools where the literacy and numeracy of most pupils was equal to the bottom 30 per cent of the rest of the State of Victoria.

Such schools are usually city schools, and most often have a heavy proportion of children from low-income immigrant families originating in Southern Europe. Some of these schools have the enormous task of contending with as many as 20 different nationalities, none of them English speaking.

The other policy thrust at the disadvantaged is with pre-schooling. At present there are about 1,300,000 children of pre-school age. For more than one in four, there is no pattern at home during the working day. A child in Canberra has twice as good a chance of attending pre-school as a child in Victoria and four times as good a chance as a child in New South Wales—a clear reflection of state government priorities before federal expansion. At least 15,000 children are left totally unattended during the day.

The Government plans to spend \$150m in first child care programme which will benefit 500,000 children by 1977 and provide for everybody by 1980. The first stages of the policy will be directed at the most disadvantaged children.

Disadvantaged, however, is a fairly new term in the public arena. Past governments have known about problem schools, but the policies and the image of schools have been dominated by the academically-oriented high school or similarly attuned private schools, which enrol about 22 per cent of the country's students.

These schools are usually run on traditional lines; they are subject centred, enforce school uniforms, carry short hair, allegiance to the flag, and pay some sort of assembled respect to a religious denomination.

At Sixth-form level they get the best public examination results, and feed the greater proportion of students into tertiary institutions, especially the universities. Like British grammar schools they give every impression of being impervious to radical change.

Not so the state schools in some states, especially Victoria. In Melbourne there are at least four fledged community schools, a label that suggests a concern with home and school links as it does in Britain, but which in Australia also implies a commitment to Summerhill principles. Summerhill, however, is slightly misleading because it suggests an unrestrained adherence to Freudian freedoms and a cavalier attitude to pupils acquiring basic skills.

The Australian community schools are more structured in terms of curriculum and adult supervision than the British free schools, and seem to be working to the greater satisfaction of pupils, teachers and parents. They are certainly less politically oriented than some of their American counterparts.



Faces of the future: a class of eight-year-olds at Coogee South public school, Sydney.

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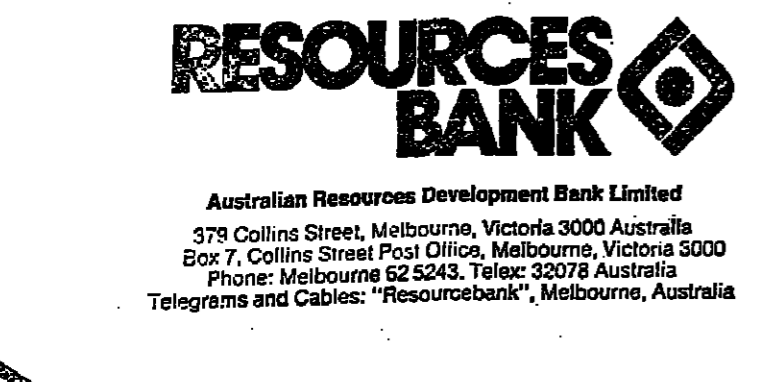
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Wool progress as wool struggles to meet challenges of the seventies

bert Michael
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The most recent advance has been the creation of the Australian Wool Corporation, together with the development of a range of options to facilitate the entire marketing process. Tariff-free entry into most overseas countries, except the United States, has permitted Australia's exports of wool to move with maximum freedom. This access to the principal wool-using markets of the world has undoubtedly materially strengthened the Australian economy. It is something which has to be taken into account in assessing short-term influences. Australia is the largest wool producer in the world. Almost half of all raw wool entering world trade is produced in Australia from a fifth of the world's sheep. Last financial year, when the lowest average wool price for two decades was recorded, exports from Australia were worth \$2,250m, one quarter of the value of merchandise exports and 45 per cent of rural exports. Returns from other sectors illustrated the broadening

base of the nation's export business; manufactures stood at \$7,000m and minerals at \$1,067m. There are estimates of a \$6,000m import bill by next year, mainly for capital equipment and raw materials for the manufacturing industries. These will be paid for by an estimated \$3,050m worth of export income from minerals and manufactures, while the remainder must be met by capital inflow and rural exports. The Australian wool textile industry is among the leading customers of the Australian wool grower. Most of its requirements are produced domestically and the industry uses the services of 25,000 employees. To a lesser degree the 100,000 employees of the knitting and garment industries are affected by the fortunes of wool. Then there is the number of people involved in wool production itself. There are 100,000 growers, their families account for another 200,000 and employees for



Australia, the largest wool producer, is responsible for almost half the raw wool entering world trade.

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Agriculture's prospects excellent but fruit has its selling problems



One growing at the Kunzea agricultural station, in the northern region of Western Australia.

If oil is available at economic prices, the prospects for agriculture in Australia for 1974 appear sound, especially for the major commodities. While there are selling problems for a number of products, especially fresh fruit, this year should be excellent. The Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that for the financial year 1973-74, export earnings from the primary sector should reach about \$4,374m compared with \$3,377m last year and \$2,419m in 1971-72. Despite grim predictions that the removal of certain tax concessions by the Whitlam Labour Government to primary producers would set rural production on a downhill slide, the state of agriculture generally has been and is buoyant. Evidence of this is not only contained in high overseas demand for Australian commodities, but also in farm income figures. In the three years ended 1969-70, farm income averaged about £1,050m a year. Drought and declining prices caused farm income to drop to \$692m in 1970-71 and many producers faced financial difficulties. These problems have eased considerably during the past year and the present estimate for farm income in 1973-74 is \$2,885m, more than three times as great as in 1970-71 and more than double the average income in 1967-68. The farm debt situation has stabilised and is no longer rising at the pace evident in the 1960s. The floods in Queensland, New South Wales and the Northern Territory caused serious problems for farmers in specific regions. This has resulted in production losses and new debt burdens; but both Australian and state Governments have provided financial aid to flood victims to alleviate the situation. A major development during the past year has been an inquiry into all aspects of rural policy in Australia with emphasis on marketing, international commodity agreements and instability in agriculture. The resultant Green Paper is a valuable document calculated to ensure a national debate that will assist the Government to create a more viable rural sector in the Australian economy.

potential of agriculture in the developed and planned economies. Professor Dillon outlined three steady changes that could be observed in the structure of Australian agriculture. The general enhancement of the educational levels of farmers and education opportunities for farm children, an improvement in the commercialization and leadership of agriculture, and also improvements in the performance of government agencies servicing the rural sector. The difference between farm income in aggregate and farm income in the individual farm content was pointed out and Professor Dillon said there were a number of farmers who did not have big enough farms to make a reasonable income compared with city salaries.

One aspect of the agricultural scene in Australia is the changed emphasis away from the United Kingdom to other European markets. This has accelerated concentration on prospects of increased export opportunities not only in Europe, but in Asia and the United States. The Australian authorities are constantly searching for new markets. H.M.

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Higher output and better prices

The agricultural scene in Australia was brought under review and discussion at the National Agricultural Outlook Conference in Canberra early in the year. Mr. N. D. Booth, Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said the more favourable seasonal conditions, despite the floods, combined with the relaxation of production restraints for wheat, rice, and sugar, had made possible a marked rise in crop and beef production.

Overall, he said, aggregate output had risen by 10 per cent and the continued better export prices for most commodities had resulted in a 15 per cent increase in the gross value of rural production, the value of rural exports, farm income and farm investment.

This improved rural situation originated mainly from external factors, especially events affecting world commodity markets. World markets for many of Australia's export commodities are inherently unstable and this has to be recognised in assessing the probability of the present market circumstances continuing throughout 1974 and beyond.

The main sources of uncertainty in the agricultural outlook are: the monetary and fiscal measures taken by countries to restrain economic growth and its consequential inflationary effects. Reduced economic activity would normally lead to a reduction in demand for agricultural products.

However, a possible drop in world commodity prices could be delayed by a consequent cut in oil supplies. This is despite measures introduced in a number of countries designed to stimulate agricultural production. The record world grain harvest in 1973, and the expected increase in livestock production resulting from herd increases in nearly all major producing countries in the past year.

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Minerals expected to put more into the public purse

an Tooney Australian Financial public questioning is starting to emerge over how the rate of tax payments will be affected by the increase in the rate of the special concessional rate. The mining industry is expected to be a major beneficiary of the increase in the rate of the special concessional rate. The industry is expected to be a major beneficiary of the increase in the rate of the special concessional rate. The industry is expected to be a major beneficiary of the increase in the rate of the special concessional rate.

than four million tons of sizeable development of usage until the turn of the century. Sydney is the only main-land capital city at present lacking a natural gas supply, but this will alter when the pipeline being built from the Gidgenalpa fields in the desert regions of South Australia reaches the Sydney market. One result will be to reduce the dependence of industry in the city on imported fuel oils. Australia also has reserves, as yet untouched, of oil shale. A pilot project is under way, using East German technology, to obtain oil from Victoria's vast deposits of brown coal. And Australia is favourably placed to use solar energy in a field where Australian research is probably more advanced than in any other country. At present extraction rates, Australia's reserves of steaming, coking and brown coal, from ore and bauxite, will last for centuries. Coupled with uranium and smaller reserves of metals such as copper, zinc and nickel, Australia should be able to meet any increased crude oil bill if future exploration efforts fail. Although some major competitors will emerge, such as Brazil's iron ore, Australia's mining industry is undoubtedly set for long-term expansion. As the general excitement and awe at the scale of operations undertaken in some of the most forbidding regions of the continent abates, mounting public pressure can be expected for a greater share of the revenue to go to the public purse, regardless of which party is in power in Canberra.

Inflation bursts the property bubble

ter Allen, Herald is experiencing a property boom at the end of the marketable real estate boom of the 1960s. Five years ago, few would have dared to predict the frenzied buying of the past 18 months. It is reminiscent of the great Australian share rush of the 1920s. Cost of houses and doubled and sometimes tripled under the push of speculative buying; some seekers rode high on the crest of increasing and easy finance; and several industries sprang up across the country as businessmen sought the benefits of far higher than before. The boom was so successful that it has led to a property boom at the end of the marketable real estate boom of the 1960s. Five years ago, few would have dared to predict the frenzied buying of the past 18 months. It is reminiscent of the great Australian share rush of the 1920s. Cost of houses and doubled and sometimes tripled under the push of speculative buying; some seekers rode high on the crest of increasing and easy finance; and several industries sprang up across the country as businessmen sought the benefits of far higher than before. The boom was so successful that it has led to a property boom at the end of the marketable real estate boom of the 1960s.

who assume read the inflationary situation and eased off rather than run into liquidity problems. The inflationary speculators of last year are now left wondering as prospective buyers are forced out of the market because of the inability to raise finance or pay the high interest rates offered. Yet, while interest rates are up and money is harder to raise, there are no real signs that cost of houses or land will come down. In fact, the reverse is applying. Official housing industry estimates are that by continued on page X

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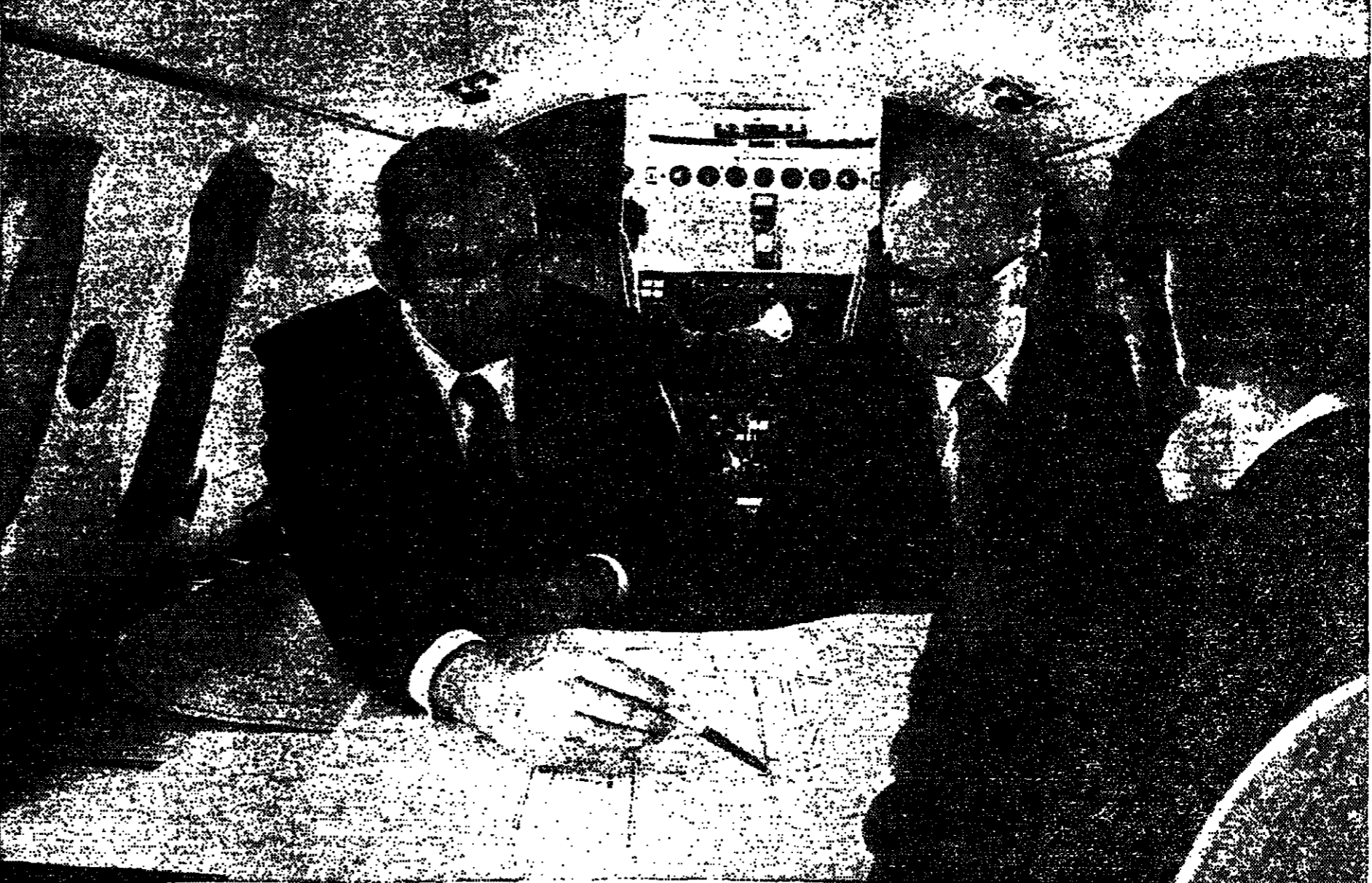
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Bushwalking or gold panning—plenty of recreations for all

by Jill Sykes Sydney Morning Herald

Australians are now getting out of the cities to explore the country around them and the immigrant or visitor is profiting from the development of recreational facilities that has followed.

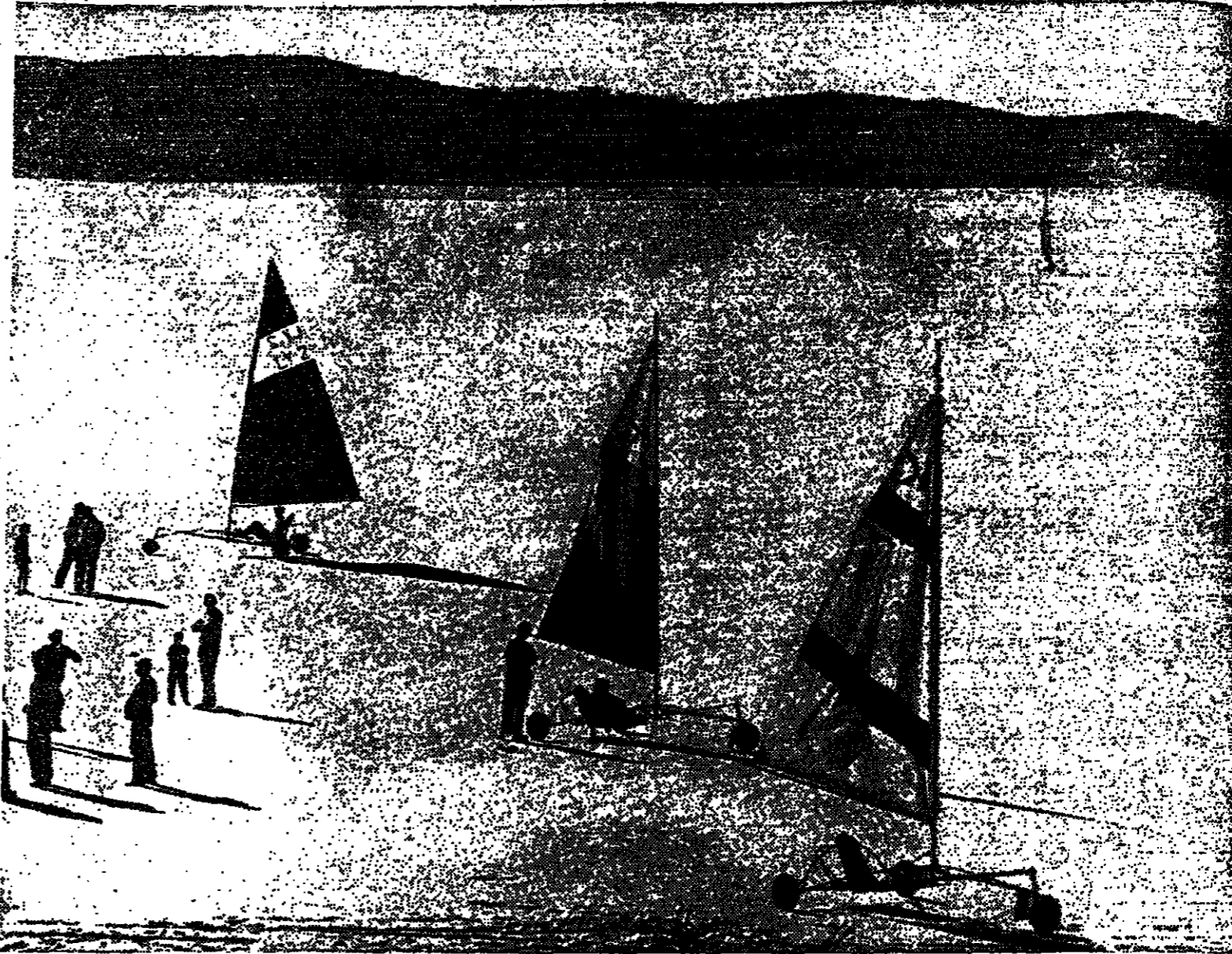
For example, if you wanted to go camping at one time no hiring facilities were available; but this situation is changing rapidly now.

Bushwalking is becoming a popular recreation, and there is a growing number of bushwalking clubs with the healthy encouragement of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, which can offer information covering the whole of Australia.

Camping equipment can be hired in some states—South Australia and Western Australia, for example—and camper vans are available throughout the continent. Cars are easily hired, but in one Queensland coastal resort you can even hire a beach buggy. Several companies offer camping tours lasting a week or much longer, travelling by coach, four-wheel drive vehicles, or a combination of land and air transport.

If you like the idea of going outback, but not the camping, you could stay on a sheep or cattle station. Quite a few station owners are countering the uncertainty of living off the land by taking in guests. Some offer horse-riding and demonstrations of cracking a stockwhip; one advertises "wine with meals".

Alternatively, you could hire a cruiser and go up the Hawkesbury river (New South Wales), around the Mandurah area (Western Australia) out on Lake Eildon (Victoria) or along some areas of the Queensland coast. If you do not want to be your own captain there is a variety of cruises you could join as a passenger. And if you only wanted



These single-seater "yachts" on wheels are seen on the salt flats of Lake Lefroy, near Kambalda, in Western Australia.

to be away a day or so there are short-term possibilities. The more adventurous can go skin-diving. Equipment can be hired in some states; others offer skin-diving tuition which includes the use of equipment. Or parachuting. Anyone over 17 who can produce a medical certificate is eligible to jump with the blessing of one Queensland club; others in Australia will consider an application.

If you take your favourite outdoor recreation seriously and be long to a club, you could find it has reciprocal agreements with one in Australia. It is worth finding out before you leave.

Or canoeing, horse-riding by the hour or the week. Or fishing, golfing, skiing, panning for gold, camel-riding, sailing, rowing. And if you are an armchair sportsman? There is plenty of association football and rugby to be seen, but why not try 18-side football according to Australian rules?

Horse-racing draws crowds, as do trotting and dog-racing. Motor racing has declined in the past few years, but you can find motor cycle races and scrambling. Cricket brings gentle life to the green ovals in which, in summer, though it is not always a gentle spectator sport.

People coming from Australia are more inclined to look for Australia's outdoor pastimes, but they would find the Bunya Nut Festival

probably find a great deal of enjoyment in some of the country's musical and theatrical entertainments as well. The Sydney Opera House is an obvious place to visit. The national opera and ballet companies are called upon to provide entertainment for the whole continent, so you will not necessarily find them there. But since the building was opened last year the three auditoriums have been taken up with almost every aspect of the performing arts: jazz, pop, rock, modern dance, classical ballet and music plays old and original, new Australian operas, as well as Mozart and Wagner.

The Adelaide Festival Theatre offers the same kind of programmes, and the Melbourne Cultural Centre will do so when it is finished. There are also dozens of small theatres scattered about the state capitals, with professional companies according to Australian offering not only foreign plays but new Australian works. These are the theatres that launched David Williamson and a spirit of nationalism in drama.

Concerts are given regularly by the state symphony orchestras, visiting musicians and Australian groups, often producing some interesting original work. Jazz is being given a new respectability by the state symphony orchestras, visiting musicians and Australian groups, often producing some interesting original work.

The art scene is lively, with exhibitions in the state capitals, probably the most interesting being in Sydney and Melbourne. A festival like the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts offers a concentration of the arts. But in Australia there are festivals of all varieties.

In Queensland you can find the Bunya Nut Festival

(commemorating the aboriginal bunya nut feast), the Toowoomba Carnival of Flowers, the Commanulla Eulo Festival of Opals, and an underwater sports festival at Heron Island.

The Northern Territory offers the bizarre Henley-on-Todd, in which the crews of bottomless yachts and racing yachts hitch their craft to waist height and race on foot along the dry bed of the Todd river at Alice Springs. The same town offers a camel race and a rodeo. Victoria puts the Melbourne Moomba Festival (a carnival-cum-cultural event) and the Suburby Pop Festival at the top of a long list.

Western Australia has an interesting selection with intriguing cities like the Port Hedland Spinifex Spectacular, horse-racing, local drama productions—and the Broome Shinju Matsuri festival which offers "fish-feeding competitions, the great crab grab, corroborees, pearl shell races" across at home—Indonesian, Chinese, Malaysian, Japanese, Indian, Lebanese, Greek, as well as Spanish, French and Italian. Aussie food is made up of these, and the plain cooking of well-flavoured meat and fresh seafood that need no trimmings to be at their best any time of the year. The same goes for the Hunter Valley in New South Wales and the Rutherglen and Australian Tourist Commission in the Qantas office Piccadilly, London.

Wines at the table will be matched by top quality food in Australia's many restaurants. Visitors and immigrants often say that they have tasted a greater variety of national foods in Australia than they had ever known at home—Indonesian, Chinese, Malaysian, Japanese, Indian, Lebanese, Greek, as well as Spanish, French and Italian. Aussie food is made up of these, and the plain cooking of well-flavoured meat and fresh seafood that need no trimmings to be at their best any time of the year.

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Inflation bursts the property bubble

continued from page IX

December this year, a typical house in Sydney will cost \$30,000, compared with \$27,400 in December, which means values are rising by \$2,600 a week.

A typical house in Melbourne will cost \$22,000 by December, a rise of \$500 in the year. A typical house in Adelaide will be \$18,300, up \$1,700, according to the official estimates.

An indication of the effect of inflationary and interest pressures on the property scene is in the new home construction field, where incessant industrial troubles, shortages of basic building materials and a manpower crisis have compounded the economic problems.

The Australian Housing Industry Association says the monetary squeeze is having widespread and serious repercussions. Pointing to the problems that new home builders are having in raising finance, Mr John Pilbeam, the association's national manager, says that 170,000 new private dwellings will have been completed throughout Australia in the financial year to the end of this month.

But only 70,000 are expected to be completed in the second half of this year, which means an annual rate of 140,000. Mr Pilbeam comments: "This puts us back to the position we were in four years ago. Yet to keep pace with normal demand we should be building in excess of 80,000 new homes a year."

Those with the equity and incomes to support new loans are having to pay at least 10 per cent interest, although in many cases the interest rate long-term is significantly higher.

Short-term finance through finance companies is costing from 12 per cent to 20 per cent. This is in line with the lift in official bond rates from 6 per cent in July, 1973, to the present 8.5 per cent.

A side effect has been a corresponding increase in the cost of rented premises as more and more potential home buyers are forced on to the home rent market.

This has been exacerbated by the fact that fewer investment blocks of flats and home units are being built, again because of building industry problems. In the major capital cities, a rented two-bedroom flat can cost anything from \$30 to \$60 a week, depending on age of the accommodation and the status of the area.

And agents say that rents will rise by at least 10 per cent this year.

One bright note for the private building industry is the forecast that an increasing number of home owners will now turn to making home extensions rather than attempt to sell out and buy bigger homes at inflated prices.

Standing apart from the general property scene are farms and grazing properties. Prices here have also jumped dramatically, but not totally because of inflation. "The chief factor has been the fairly buoyant market for primary products, mainly sheep and beef. Sheep properties, in particular, are in high demand after the resurgence of the wool industry after a 10-year slump. The prices for wool and beef breeding land have remained high, despite a cut-back in Australia's beef export—the principal beef money earner—and indifferent wool prices in recent months."

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World wildlife lobby takes the kangaroo's welfare to heart—but the calls for culls ring on

to a conservationist and will be told that the kangaroo is on the point of extinction. Talk to a grazier, the animal and he will expressions like plague ferocious. Having seen kangaroos in New South Wales during the past year, I am not worried about their extinction though I might be if they were to become a worldwide pest.



Three subjects for conservation in Australia. Left: the mother kangaroo, with "Joey" in its pouch, is considered a pest in many farming areas, and four species are still classed as vermin in Western Australia. Centre: the thylacine or Tasmanian wolf, is an endangered species. Right: it is not only the future of the animal heritage that must be watched; there are many fine old buildings that need to be preserved. This terrace is in Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney.

to a conservationist and will be told that the kangaroo is on the point of extinction. Talk to a grazier, the animal and he will expressions like plague ferocious. Having seen kangaroos in New South Wales during the past year, I am not worried about their extinction though I might be if they were to become a worldwide pest.

Three subjects for conservation in Australia. Left: the mother kangaroo, with "Joey" in its pouch, is considered a pest in many farming areas, and four species are still classed as vermin in Western Australia.

Since April 1973, Australia has banned the export of kangaroo hides and meat, a move that brought praise from conservation groups at home and abroad, and demonstrated from grazing interests throughout the Commonwealth.

The Pastoralists and Graziers Association of Western Australia threatened to poison a million kangaroos, which shows how many there are, by lacing their regular watering places with arsenic if the ban was not lifted.

She wrote letters to newspapers in Australia and it may be wondered whether she had anything to do with the outbreak in March from Jack Anderson the American columnist, of Penzance Papers fame.

This is the kind of emotion which clouds the issue. There is no doubt that in some areas kangaroos are being driven away from their natural habitat, perhaps even pockets of them are being wiped out.

Ironically, Australia has a case of extinction in reverse. Last year the parma wallaby, thought to be extinct, was found not only on a New Zealand island but also in forest country not far from one of New South Wales's coastal areas.

It is the kind of emotion which clouds the issue. There is no doubt that in some areas kangaroos are being driven away from their natural habitat, perhaps even pockets of them are being wiped out.

Ending congestion in state capitals

have dubbed it Whiddam and others say it all because a speech could not think of being for Mr Whiddam, as the Opposition, to an official visit to try four years ago, the project to link Wodonga, towns with the river flowing between them, is a serious problem.

Others are delighted by the advantages that industry will bring and are sure that industrial pollution can be avoided, pointing out the \$11m plant of the Wodonga per food firm Uncle Ben's, run by Dr Henry Nowik, art connoisseur, former RAF member pilot and London University lecturer.

While the size of the problem is a relation to its state, it is almost entirely on the concentrated in state capitals. Between Sydney and Melbourne have nearly 5,500,000 people, the need for decentralization is real.

A progress report. BHP is big. But size alone isn't enough, it's what a company does with its size that makes it great. So, Here's some idea of what BHP is doing with its resources.

Mr Gough Whiddam been campaigning for cities since he became leader of the Opposition in making decentralization an important Labour term which involved the setting up of a new ministry the party came to power in 1972. That was the first time Urban Regional Development, whose key decentralization project, although it is an isolated venture, has Albany-Wodonga.

There is talk that the Government will set up at least five new "Canberrias" by the year 2000—an ironic name association for Albany, for as far back as 1858 its residents were calling it the Federal City and lobbying in that direction. Speculators have been warned away by the Government's promise that it would acquire, or hold down, land at the prices going when the growth centre was proposed.

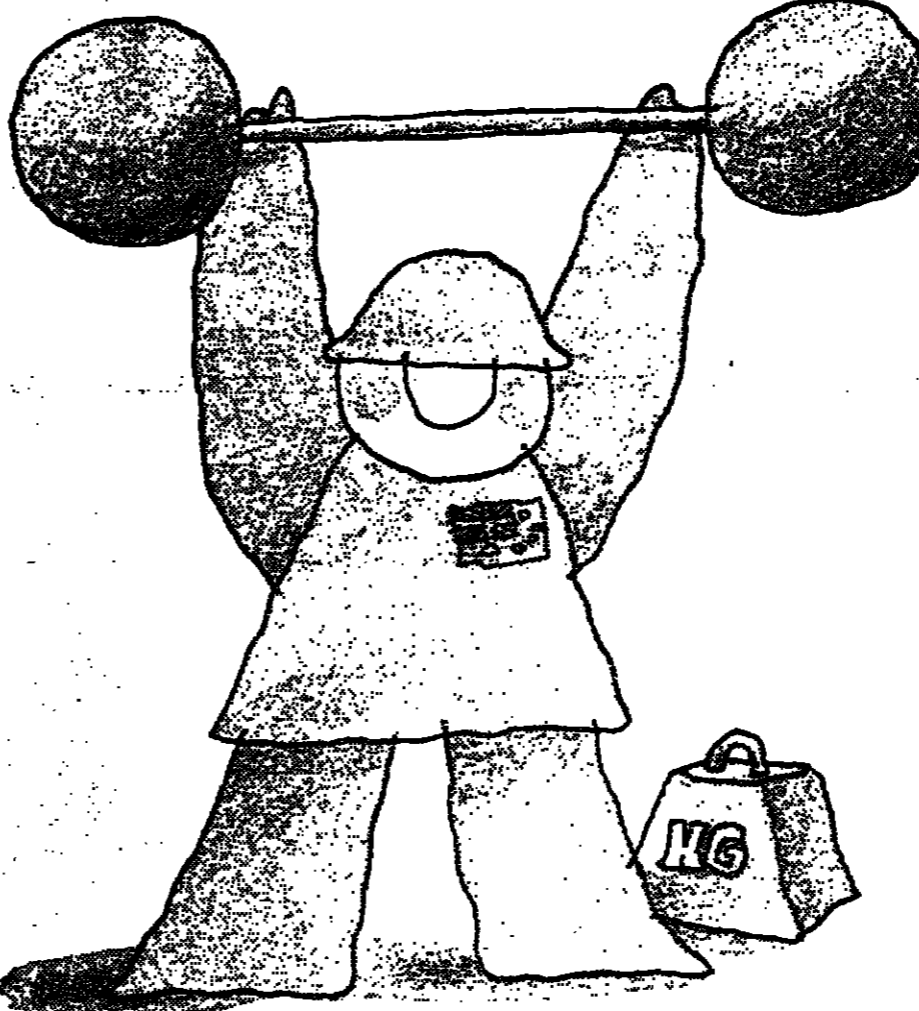
Not that Albany-Wodonga will grow fast. The full development is expected to take place over the next 20 or 30 years and will cost more than \$500m.

With practically every Australian industry relying in some way on steel, with half a million people relying on steel directly or indirectly for their employment, it's an investment that must be made.

Major wool sales are frequently in Albany, twin towns also benefit from its development. Residents feel a certain amount of trepidation the changes that the "complex", as it is called, will bring to the area.

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Size isn't everything. But it helps. How BHP's bigness is working for Australia.



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It's on Sydney's North Shore. And it took just six days to complete, including landscaping. When we started building, we told the milkman we'd need him in a week. He didn't believe us. He does now.

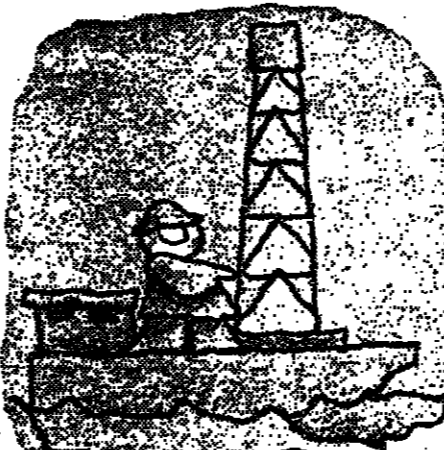
Turbo Ships.
We make steel at Newcastle, Whyalla and Port Kembla. It's used all around Australia's coastline.

Getting our steel to the people who are going to use it is a very expensive business. Now we've got two radically new ships to help us lower that cost. Iron Monarch and Iron Duke. Each is powered by a heavy duty industrial gas turbine. That's a world first for merchant shipping.

And it means they can use less lubricating oil. And run on a low cost fuel made from BHP's Bass Strait crude oil. But efficiency at sea doesn't help much if a ship spends a great deal of its time in port. So we've designed special containers to carry our full range of steel products.

And made our ships roll-on, roll-off. Now they can be unloaded, loaded, and back at sea again in a day. What it adds up to is a faster service. On regular schedules. And keeping costs down for our customers. It cost us \$31 million for the ships and port facilities that go with them. Our customers would consider that a bargain.

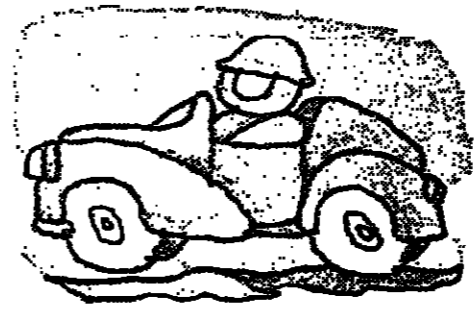
We're also searching for minerals and petroleum in Timor, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan. If we don't seek and develop these resources, some other company surely will. And, chances are, it won't be Australian.



Oil & Gas. At most, Australia may have 2% of the world's total oil reserves. What we're now producing, mainly from Bass Strait, is easily the cheapest crude oil in the world.

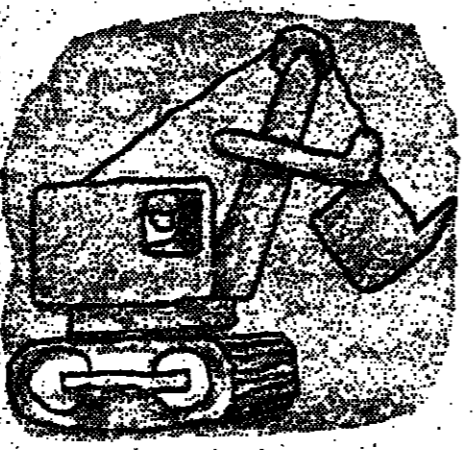
The Presto Can. It's ludicrously simple. Instead of a pull-out rip-top can we've invented a push-in, press-button Presto can.

A Summary. BHP, as you know, is big. But what we've hoped to demonstrate here is that size is not the only measure of a company.



polluting than any conventional engine. But from Ralph Sarich's brilliant conception to an engine that can be used commercially to power your car, lawn-mower, outboard motor or light aircraft, must come a lot of hard slog. Hard, expensive slog. It may take years, and millions of dollars, to prove whether the engine is a viable proposition. BHP is backing the research. Size isn't everything. But it helps.

And so will the people of Japan, where one of the world's top three packaging manufacturers has bought the rights. It's a too-rare example of an Australian company exporting an idea.



Mining. The world is crying out for minerals. Australia has them in enormous quantities. But the cost of finding them, and mining them, is staggering. BHP probably has the biggest exploration programme in Australia.

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Australia is the world's largest island and smallest continent. It is made up of six states, and the Northern Territory and the Canberra capital territory. William Guy looks at each of these greatly differing regions in turn, and at their past and present achievements

Western Australia

"Relax in a State of excitement" the current slogan of the Western Australia tourist bureau says, and, indeed, Western Australia's development since the Second World War has in many ways been the most exciting of all six Australian states.

It was the mineral boom of the 1960s that established Western Australia as perhaps the most dynamic area of the continent. That boom began inauspiciously enough with a decision of the Federal Government in 1960 to lift a long-standing embargo on the export of iron ore.

The stimulus this gave to exploration and survey led to the discovery in Western Australia of, literally, mountains of iron ore with thousands of millions of tons in reserves. The Japanese economic miracle, which at that

Queensland

company announced the discovery of significant nickel deposits at Windarra, not far from Kalgoorlie.

Within a few months Poseidon shares, which had for long traded at less than a dollar, soared to \$A280 in the wildest frenzy ever to affect the Australian share market. The inevitable happened: the bubble burst and Poseidon shares plunged almost as fast as they had risen until now they sell at about 57.

This should not obscure the fact that development of the Windarra project has proceeded steadily and substantial production is scheduled to start within about a year.

Minerals have been the most dramatic section of the Western Australian story, but steady progress has also been made in farming. Mechanization and improved

Tasmania

land's production by value comes from its secondary industries. Most manufacturing—general engineering, motor assembly, paper making and chemicals, for instance—is carried out in the Brisbane area.

But other important industrial centres are Maryborough, Toowoomba, Townsville and Gladstone.

A vast arc of ports has developed along Queensland's coastal curve to handle the products of the hinterland. Rockhampton and Cairns, for example, are meat ports; Bundaberg and Mackay handle sugar; coal and alumina are exported from Gladstone; and bauxite from Weipa. Brisbane receives most of the imports from overseas.

The development of Queensland, as in most areas of the world, has not been achieved without its conflicts of interest. Great controversy flared a few years ago over plans for oil drilling near the Great Barrier Reef. Conservationists feared the oil operations could damage one of the world's great natural wonders, and their protests were sufficient to stall the proposal. Indeed, Queensland is so richly endowed as to be able both to preserve its beauty and sustain its prosperity.

Victoria

Anthony Trollope, who spent a year visiting the Australian colonies, wrote in 1872: "Melbourne is the undoubted capital, not only of Victoria, but of all Australia." One hundred years later—despite the greater growth of Sydney and the establishment of the national capital at Canberra—Melbournians still agree wholeheartedly with Trollope.

The novelist had been astounded by the speed with which Melbourne became one of the world's major cities. It began as a collection of huts on the banks of the river Yarra in 1835. Trollope found it, within less than four decades, a bustling metropolis of 206,000 people.

Its growth in the 100 years since has been scarcely less spectacular. There has been a tenfold surge in population and Melbourne is now the centre of a great industrial-financial complex.

The Victorian goldfield discoveries of the mid-nineteenth century had spurred the rapid expansion of the early Melbourne. The Victorian oilfield discoveries of the mid-twentieth century have contributed much to its present prosperity.

That prosperity, however, does not rest on any single prop; it is broadly based.

The Melbourne-Geelong area is, for a start, the major car-producing centre of Australia; about 60 per cent of the body-building plant is concentrated there. The production of home appliances, rubber goods and plastics has also greatly expanded in the past quarter of a century.

New South Wales

This is where it all began and this, your proud Sydney, Sydney says, is where it is still all happening. In 1788 Australia's first white settlers—convicts and soldiers sent by the British Government to found a penal colony—landed at Botany Bay, 10 miles south of the present Sydney Harbour.

Today Sydney is one of the world's great cities with a population approaching three million.

A magnificent harbour setting provided Sydney from the start with a natural beauty that creeping urbanisation has only partly obscured.

Once the city was identified pictorially by its Harbour Bridge, at 1,650 ft one of the largest arch bridges in the world. It was opened in 1932 and now carries more than 100,000 cars daily in eight lanes.

But now Sydney has a much more breathtaking symbol—the harbourside Opera House opened last year by the Queen. The Opera House, which took 14 years to build and cost

South Australia

South Australia is the driest state in the driest continent. Most of it is desert, only the south-east corner receiving enough rain consistently to make concentrated settlement feasible.

South Australia also lacks many of those mineral riches that have done so much to transform the economies of Western Australia, Victoria and Queensland.

Yet in some ways South Australia is the most forward-looking of all six states, a pace-setter in cultural and social affairs. Every two years the state capital, Adelaide, widely regarded as the most pleasant city on the Australian mainland, is cultural host to the nation.

Its three-week Festival of Arts has established itself as the outstanding event in the southern hemisphere's artistic calendar. A new Festival Theatre has just been completed on the banks of the river Torrens, and at least one British critic has described it as the finest theatre in the world.

In social legislation South Australia has long been an innovator. It gave women the vote as long ago as 1894—a quarter of a century before Britain did so—and it still often gives the lead to the other states. It was, for instance, the first to liberalize the abortion laws, and its consumer-protection legislation is held up as a model.

Its economy has been considerably diversified since the Second World War. Adelaide is now the second most important centre for car production in Australia, and

Queensland

Some argue that the area is now over-developed at the cost of its original charm.

But still the holidaymakers pour in—and there is ample accommodation for them. The Gold Coast can comfortably house 160,000 visitors at any one time.

The value of tourism to Queensland's expanding economy was acknowledged by the State Government in 1972 by the upgrading of the tourism portfolio. It now forms part of the new Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Welfare Services.

Queensland ranks second in size (1,727,000 sq km) and third in population (2,900,000) of the Australian states. Tourism may provide the jam for Queensland, but its bread and butter comes from its primary products and its industrial diversity.

Sugar cane, the state's principal agricultural crop, is grown along the coastal stretch from south of Brisbane to north of Cairns. Two-thirds of the sugar is exported. Minerals form an increasing part of the state's primary wealth. The most important minerals are bauxite, coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc and, latterly, uranium.

About half of Queensland's population is concentrated in the "Gold Coast", south of Brisbane. Queensland possesses Australia's largest and most popular tourist playground. This 21-mile stretch of beachland pleasure offers first-class facilities for surfing, water-skiing, cruising and fishing.

In the decade to 1972 an estimated \$A2,000m was pumped into the Gold Coast for building development.

Victoria

A major petrochemical industry has been quickly developed since the discovery in the sixties of the Bass Strait oilfields which contain the bulk of Australia's known reserves of crude oil. In all, 80 per cent by value of the state's secondary industrial output is derived from the Melbourne metropolitan area. But the rural sector, of course, is also a vital element of Victoria's progress.

As a banking and commercial centre, Melbourne is unrivalled in Australasia. Many enterprises, though not located in Victoria, are directed and financed from Melbourne.

These include Australia's biggest concern, the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which employs about 60,000 people in a range of activities that takes in steelmaking, shipbuilding, mining and shipping. The BHP company not only spans the continent but is increasingly venturing into overseas developments.

Commerce may rule in Melbourne, but culture also gets a chance. The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra won high praise on an American tour. The city claims to offer the best encouragement to the new school of Australian playwrights, and a fine new arts centre has been built near the city centre.

Sport? Well, Victoria won the Sheffield Shield cricket honours in the season just finished. That is something they say for the traditional "enemy"—New South Wales—to choke on.

Tasmania

Tasmania's nickname, "the Apple Isle", is the clue to one of its traditional products—well sampled on the British market. But fruit growing is only one of many elements in Tasmania's economy nowadays—the result of earnest efforts to diversify because of uncertain world marketing conditions aggravated by Britain's entry into the EEC.

Tasmania is the smallest of the Australian states both in area (68,000 sq km) and in population (400,000). It is an island of great scenic beauty that has enabled it to establish a tourist industry of increasing importance.

High rainfall, up to an annual 142in at Lake Margaret, has clothed the island in an abundance of forests. Land clearance and bush fires have taken their toll; even so, an estimated 46 per cent of the state's total area was still under forest in June, 1971, according to the Forestry Commission.

The forests feed many factories producing plywood, hardboard, wood chips and wood pulp. And Australia's only newspaper manufacturer is established at Boyer on the Derwent river.

Good rainfall has also

New South Wales

Along 1,000 miles line the only port for deep-water port use is at Darwin, a town and the Territory's administrative centre.

Stock raising, mining and fishing are the chief economic industries in New South Wales, although a significant industry is now being opened around Alice Springs, the main inland town.

Most of the Territory is vast in area (1,347,000 sq km) and small in population (91,000). It has the highest proportion of Aborigines to whites of anywhere in Australia—about one to three. Few Aborigines now live outside settled areas, but a large zone of reserved land has been provided to benefit the Aborigines with the product of its economic resources.

KNOWING THE LOCALS HELPS



Every major property market has its own peculiar complexities, and Australia is certainly no exception. It's essential to deal with a company that has an on-the-spot capability and a very real practical experience of day-to-day trends and values.

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RM BUT HOPEFUL

statement which Mr Callaghan made in Luxembourg yesterday... an extremely important, even historic, for what he says will determine...

ANGED FACTS, BUT UNCHANGED POLICY

for the early withdrawal of from Northern Ireland... no encouragement whatsoever from the front benches...

mentary drafting

Henry E. Markson... have waited hopefully, but so far, for a peremptory request... call for greater clarity...

enough to accept the Commission's own system, even with the budget, that changes are feasible...

Though none of it may be easy, the reduction sought in our budget contribution is certain to be most difficult...

Members of the Community may with considerable justice accuse Britain in general and the Labour Party in particular of being somewhat unreliable on European matters...

ster and the Leader of the Opposition were prepared to peer for a moment beyond the point at which power-sharing fails...

has gained enormously from their experience, maturity and enthusiasm... if however a professional institute were established...

Need for patience in Northern Ireland

From Lord Justice Scarman... Sir, Being a judge, I must keep silent on policy. But, as one with experience of fact-finding in Northern Ireland...

From Mr Brian McK. McGaughey... Sir, Most of the Rev Jim Stewart's letter (The Times, June 1) expresses personal opinions upon the recent events in Ireland upon which I do not intend to comment here...

The thinking behind a hunger strike

From Lord Perth... Sir, The Price sisters serve their prison sentence in England? Instinct says "Yes". Reason and conscience are not so sure...

From Professor E. R. Dodds... Sir, Mr Andrew Tyrrie, Chairman of the Ulster Defence Association, is reported as saying "Why not bring the Price sisters home?"

From Mr Michael Langley... Sir, The British Government has been warned by the IRA against the "murder" of the Price sisters...

From Mr Ian McKittrick... Sir, The Home Secretary was careful to set out for the benefit of the public the reasons for his refusal to accede to the Price sisters' request...

Certification of oil rigs

From Mr C. M. Glover... Sir, With reference to the report on page 3 of yesterday's issue (May 29), Drilling Interests Clash Over Safety Standards... my impression may be left with your readers in regard to the certification of offshore structures...

Lisbon coup and Rhodesia

From Professor John Hutchinson... Sir, One should not despair at the African National Council's rejection of the proposed agreement with the Rhodesian Government...

The reform of company law

From Lord Shawcross... Sir, When put out by Governments, "Green Papers" are I believe intended to invite discussion...

In its foreword it is said that the document "opens up a number of exciting possibilities for socialists". Indeed, and not only for socialists...

The document refers to "several abuses in take-over operations... in recent months" but specifies only three, and then only in general terms...

From Mr David Liddell... Sir, There is a major error in Ulster nationalism. It is the failure of government to appreciate the strength of this ancient force which has been the tragedy in Ulster...

Choosing a headmaster

From Dr Rhodes Boyson, Conservative MP for Brent, North... Sir, I should like to make a number of observations on the letter from the three "minority" Highbury Grove governors...

When the three governors, voicing their opinions after sitting cheerfully if relatively silent in governors' meetings for years, now speak in my departed heels by referring to my success as "a journalist and a PR man" they libel the good sense of the parents...

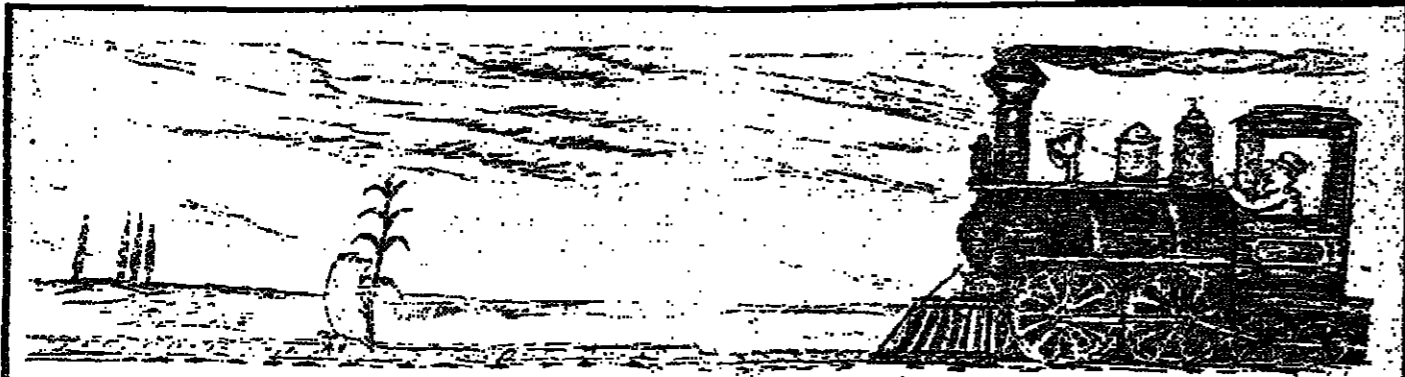
Berkshire White Horse

From Miss Jacquetta Hawkes... Sir, The Berkshire White Horse must be ceded to Oxfordshire, that is the present finding of the Boundary Commission...

Naming the pandas

From Sir F. H. Miller... Sir, So the Chinese Government is to present the London Zoo with two pandas (one male, one female)...

Children's favourites that have spanned a century



Partouche being un-parasitically his comrad.
The train will be on top of us soon. Ploated Raymond.
The big engine moved down. The engine driver waved his arms.

THE LAMP...
"What do you call this?" shouted the engine driver.
"This is a case for the authorities," he went to call them.

From Ben Shecter's Partouche Plants a Seed (Piccolo, 25p)—
the happiest of the season's picture books in paperback, telling of the triumph of a pig and a fieldmouse against what looks like the whole of the French railway authorities.

Not even the kindest of children's book reviewers (and kindness is one of their signal virtues) could make very large claims for the new books that 1974 has so far brought in. Shecter's force of contrast, therefore, helps to make the season's new paperbacks seem a particularly outstanding bunch.

At the head of any list must come two books which share the same date of original publication—1982—but are otherwise as different from each other as polenta and ship's biscuits.

The first is Carlo Collodi's *Pinocchio* (30p), in a translation by an Australian, E. Herden, with pictures by Gioia Fiammenghi, an edition which must immediately rank as the most attractive English version in print.

The second—a much bolder enterprise—is the first paperback edition of Richard Jefferies's "story of a boy": *Bevis* (45p). The text, which was first published as a three-decker novel, has been "slightly abridged" by Brian Jackson, but the minor surgery which he has carried out is surely justified if it helps to bring to a wider readership this long, intense, marvellous celebration of a childhood that, in England anyway, may never again be possible.

It is hardly a coincidence either that its publication should fall alongside that of the eighth reprinting of Puffin's edition of *Swallows and Amazons*, 35p.

Aside from these especially welcome offerings, the following new paperbacks stand out as particularly noteworthy in an altogether enjoyable season: *Picture books*. Brockhampton Press is the latest publisher to start a picture book programme in paperback, its new "Colour Knights" series bringing in from its hardback list such welcome titles as Roger Duvoisin's *The House of Four Seasons*, a book about colours, and Benjamin Elkin's *Six Foolish Fishermen*, a counting joke notably illustrated by Katherine Evans (30p

each). From Puffin, two highly successful picture books are *The Fat Cat* (25p), a Danish folktale on the evils of gluttony, refurbished by Jack Kent, and Eric Carle's *The Very Hungry Caterpillar* (30p), that famous book where you actually seem to see the creature eating his way through the pages. Two original stories by Oliver Postgate: *Bagpuss in the Sun* and *Bagpuss on a Rainy Day* (Picture Lions, 35p each) offer great scope for storytellers, even though Peter Firmin's teeming illustrations need a bigger page size to spread themselves.

Stories for younger readers. Joan Aiken's *The Bread Bin* (BBC, 30p) is the latest of her stories about Arabel's crazy raven, Mortimer, who brings calamity upon the family after whizzing round a multi-storey car park on a roller skate. It had its first hearing on the BBC's *Jackanory* programme, which was also the source of Clement Freud's *Gumble* (Puffin, 25p), a gastronomic guide for children with irresponsible parents.

The anarchic element in stories like these gives them a verve which is much harder to obtain through straight, or fairly straight, realism. Maria Gripe, a Swedish writer (who has recently won the Hans Christian Andersen medal for authorship) slides into all kinds of trying whimsicalities in her child studies *Josephine*, *Hugo and Josephine* and *Hugo*, Piccolo, 25p each; whereas Catherine Storr in *Lucy and Lucy Runs Away* shows a much sharper ear for dialogue and a greater willingness to allow exceptional adventure to an unexceptional child (Armada Lions, 25p each). A girl called Lucy is also at the centre of Jane Gardam's collection of tales *A Few Fair Days* (Puffin 25p), one of these books which linger on the borderline between being for and about children.

Miss Gardam is far less concerned with her audience than most of the writers previously noted (and far sadder in her storytelling than swabucking, blood-and-

thunder Mr Roald Dahl in *Fantastic Mr Fox*—Puffin 20p—the other book to be commended here) but few children's books in recent years have shown so much precision of observation and such an individual sense of humour.

Books for older children. Australia dominates stories of everyday affairs with two straightforward tales of boys overcoming phobias: one about heights in Christobel Mattingley's *Windmill at Magpie Creek* and one about a fierce Tory neighbour in Ivan Southall's *Over the Top* (Kniffit, 25p each). Southall's *Josh* (Puffin, 25p) presents a longer and altogether more searching examination of one boy pitted not only against a township of boys but also against a mass of tradition.

Among stories set in the past, two that stand out are Sid Fleischman's *Jugo Django* and Leon Garfield's *The Strange Affair of Adelaide Harris* (Puffin 25p each), not for reasons that have much to do with "history" but because of their authors' spectacular ability to write jokes out of the most unpromising situations. Far closer to our customary notions of what an historical story should be are Barbara Willard's *The Lark and the Laurel* and *The Sprig of Broom* (Puffin 25p and 30p), the first two volumes of her "Forest Novels"—a continuing saga about a Sussex family in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Finally in this breathless roundup, two idiosyncratic tales that share nothing more than a sombre air of mystery: Ursula Le Guin's *The Tombs of Atuan* (Puffin 25p), a claustrophobic sequel to her fantasy *The Wizard of Earthsea*, and William Mayne's *A Game of Dark* (Puffin 25p), tense reflex of our age of anxiety that seems to stand vastly further away from the bright world of *Bevis* than a mere 90 years.

Brian Alderson

There are no short cuts to conquering arthritis

The late President Kennedy probably did scientific research a disservice when he set out to put a man on the moon within a decade. The success of his Apollo programme was seen by most of the world as proof that any scientific problem could be solved if only enough money were made available.

This belief is still current in the United States, where President Nixon has set out to "conquer" cancer, and on this side of the Atlantic official Government thinking is along the lines suggested by Lord Rothschild, with emphasis on research projects of immediate practical value to the community.

Perhaps the Apollo approach may work for technological problems: it has little relevance for medical research. Despite enormous advances made already this century, there is still so much to discover about the working of living organisms that it is futile to expect that every biological question can be answered in our present state of knowledge. It is indeed probably wasteful of effort to look for a cure rather than to continue the steady acquisition of basic understanding of a disease. This is well illustrated by the current gaps in our understanding of arthritis, the subject of this week's campaign by the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council.

About six million people in Britain suffer from some form of pain or stiffness in and around their joints. At the last count doctors could list nearly 200 distinct diseases which can cause arthritis—but in practice only a handful of these account for almost all the cases. Despite years of research here and in other countries, the fundamental causes of these main types of arthritis remain elusive.

By far the most common form of joint disease is osteoarthritis, in which the damage is caused by repeated wear and tear on aging bone and cartilage. The smooth, white, cartilaginous covering of the joint surfaces becomes worn and

pitted, and movement of the joints causes painful grating. As the underlying bone becomes involved outgrowths of new bone appear, giving the joints their characteristic knobby appearance.

The outlook for patients with this type of arthritis has enormously improved in recent years since the development of artificial joints that can replace worn out hips and knees; but millions of people who do not need joint replacement still find their activity restricted by milder forms of the disease.

The unsolved mystery of osteoarthritis is its cause. Only a minority of middle-aged people are severely affected, and no one yet knows why the disease strikes in an apparently random way. It is known that joints damaged by accidental or sports injuries are more susceptible to arthritis; so are those in persons who are overweight. Some occupations are hazardous to footballers who head heavy footballs and fishponders who balance baskets on their hats both tend to get arthritis in their necks in later life.

Factors like these are not enough to account for the wide differences found in the severity of the disease. One recent new approach to the problem has been collaboration between doctors and engineers. Research units in London, Leeds, and Glasgow are studying human and animal joints in the hope of finding the factor that starts the degeneration of cartilage at the root of the condition. One possibility is a defect in the lubricating qualities of the joint fluid; another is a chemical change in the cartilage.

The second most common joint disease, rheumatoid arthritis, affects about half a million patients compared with the five million troubled by osteoarthritis. It affects young adults—even children—and in severe cases can cause permanent disablement within a year or two of its onset.

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammation which primarily affects the

lining membranes of joints, but it damages other organs including valves, blood vessels, and the eye. In recent years, new and better have improved the outlook for but still the fundamental cause of disease remains an enigma. Some workers believe an infection is liable; others blame a dietary deficiency while others see the condition as an abnormal response by the body's mechanisms.

The vital importance of understanding its cause is shown by the modern treatment for gout. The combination of too much rich drink and too little exercise is a variation from normal in the internal chemistry. This leads to a build-up of crystals of uric acid in the joints, causing swelling, and a permanent damage.

Once the details of the chemical were worked out, it became possible to devise a drug treatment that prevented the accumulation of the uric acid, suppresses the disease. Since the introduction of this treatment in the 1950s, with only a few exceptions, it has led to normal lives, free of the crippling joint disease.

There is every prospect that effective preventive treatment, possible for other forms of arthritis, their fundamental causes are those concerned with research a of this; but it is unrealistic to expect answers quickly, no matter how money and men are found. First it have to be a slow accumulation of the normal function of the immune systems; and then, if es with other biological mysteries is someone will need a flash of geni

Dr Tony
Our Medical Correspondent

Crawley, the new town that is almost too successful

Yesterday delegates from 16 countries set off on the seventh annual study tour of British New Towns, organized by the Town and Country Planning Association. John Young reports on one of the earliest and most successful of the post-war towns.

I grew up with Crawley New Town, not in it but a few miles away where my family moved in 1948, the year that first land was acquired and building began. As country-bred children we regarded it, snobbishly perhaps, as a bleak sort of place. My parents' generation regretted the despoilation of a pleasant country town, and occasionally wondered what on earth the newcomers did for entertainment.

A quarter of a century later its population has grown from fewer than 10,000 to more than 70,000, spread over 10 "neighbourhoods", with an eleventh under construction. More than 22,000 people work in factories on the industrial estate, and many hundreds more in shops and new offices. With an unemployment rate of about 0.5 per cent, which in effect means more jobs than people to fill them, it is almost, if not quite, the most prosperous town in Britain.

It is no beauty spot, although the attractive High Street has been effectively preserved. Time and maturing trees have softened some of the harshness of the earlier post-war estates, but elsewhere the appearance and density of the houses betray the financial pressures placed upon the builders. "Look round the town and you can almost trace the various economic crises the country has been through," says Mr Kenneth Newall, the council's chief executive.

Nor are its values immediately attractive. "We are a very materialistic society," said one long-established resident. "This is a town where Mum and Dad both go to work, because they must have the new tiddies and the colour telly, so the children are often left very much to themselves."

Boredom among young people has some predictable results. A few nights ago every window in a playing field

pavilion was smashed, and the day I talked to Mr Newall a reporter from the local paper was waiting to interview him about the problem of vandalism. But it is no worse than anywhere else, he insists. "You must bear in mind that we have a very high proportion of kids."

The predominance of youth is, however, at the root of the town's biggest problem, housing. The great majority of the new arrivals in the 1950s were young couples with small children, and now a generation later these children are all at once demanding their own homes. Built like other new towns to help solve a housing need, Crawley has created its own shortage on a scale which the planners may not have entirely foreseen.

Some 9,000, or more than three-quarters of the houses for rent are owned by the Commission for the New Towns, the successor to the Development Corporation, which was wound up in 1962. The council, which is now responsible for building new houses, badly wants the revenue from some, at least, of the commission's property in order to ease what it regards as an unfair financial burden.

Despite these differences, Mr Newall would be the first to admit that the corporation and

the commission have done remarkably well. In fact, it almost been too successful since the population originally envisaged, and incoming can be guaranteed labour nor housing for workers. Crawley has not its doors but it is not touting for trade.

What tipped the scales probably the government's decision to establish a second airport at Gatwick, a couple of miles up the 1957 the corporation used a special crash program house workers at the port; a record 2,300 were completed in a six

Gatwick has proved, blessing. It has been an economic stimulus, as of which there are expected to be some 120,000 people in the Crawley/Gatwick area by the end of the century double the original figure. It has also created a 5m sports centre and a projected theatre and arts complex should merit greater government generosity.

Despite these differences, Mr Newall would be the first to admit that the corporation and

Crawley, however, dent that it can solve many difficulties. Since its office in a country ho of the town, overlooked, sive lawns, a lake and rhododendrons, Mr Cl has been with the new t the outset, takes an ur ably paternalistic pr community he helped.

"If we were starting again, I might make changes," he confides would make the street we didn't foresee the growth in car ownership would probably have none industrial estate, having everything come in one place. I'd much else I'd want ferent."

John

Careers for people who do not want a career

"Getting a job," explained Martin Link, "usually means working for someone else. Never doing what you really want to. Structures and hierarchies—various people with bits of authority. And, of course, different financial rewards". His radical views are mildly expressed. "Uncareers" started, I suppose, because Ann and her friends wanted something very different."

Ann, Martin's wife, launched "Uncareers" with a fellow student from an orange-painted sideboard which they wheeled into the Union at Birmingham University. The year 1971, and this odd vehicle was used to peddle information not available from the University's careers service. By June, 100 copies of the first edition of their *Directory of Alternative Work* had been snapped up and quickly followed by a further 2,000.

This was some achievement: Ann's bedstiver was to email she could put together only ten pages at a time. But two years ago she, and Martin, moved and "Uncareers"—a room crammed with directory material, anti-cartoons, alternative newspapers and a selection of radical papers, back—its now part of their ground floor flat next to Edg-baston cricket ground.

The 6,000 directories they sell each year are the result of six months' extensive travelling to see for themselves the projects

to be described. The introduction to the current issue is more sharply stated than previously: "We do this directory for people who are beginning to reject useless and boring work or jobs which exploit..."

The listed projects include village communities for mentally handicapped adults, democratically-run factories, night shelters for down-and-outs, free schools, arts programmes for teenagers and a house play projects for children. All are based on the belief that people should work as equals (no room for a well-paid boss), help each other (no division of "staff" from "clients"), and share their skills (no washer-up versus "professional").

The Links' deal with more than 3,000 inquiries a year, not from drop-outs, but from would-be opt-outs from the employment system, more than half of them with, or about to acquire, higher education qualifications. The rest are from a cross-section of people some having worked for a long time, some still at school.

Out of "Uncareers" the Links make nothing but a slight loss, despite cheap methods of travelling and college-wide word-of-mouth. And it is consistent with their approach to "Uncareers" that, having accepted a grant from a local trust which last year paid for one person's subsistence, they have refused a repeat offer, believing that writing about up-

careers-type things should not itself be even a badly paid job. Nor do they want "Uncareers" to become their only activity. A quarter of their time is spent earning their keep—they both paint and decorate and Martin does electrical work as well; which leaves a fifth of the year to get involved in the sort of projects they write about. They have just finished work on a house for battered wives, and they organize an "Open Christmas" for those with nowhere to go.

The demand for alternative work has increased in recent years, the result, Martin Link feels, of a shifting ethic. Some students think working in industry is no longer quite "right". Work with people is much more acceptable. This view is seen as a threat to some employers judging from affronted reactions to the appearance of an "Uncareers" stand at a recent careers exhibition.

And there's the added distaste for a structured "career-type job", an endorsement of a university counsellor's point who reckons that the surest way to put a student off is mention of the word "career".

Universities and polytechnics take copies of the directory but some, according to the Links, conveniently file them away. Nor are they convinced that appointments boards can be their very nature be of help.

Margaret

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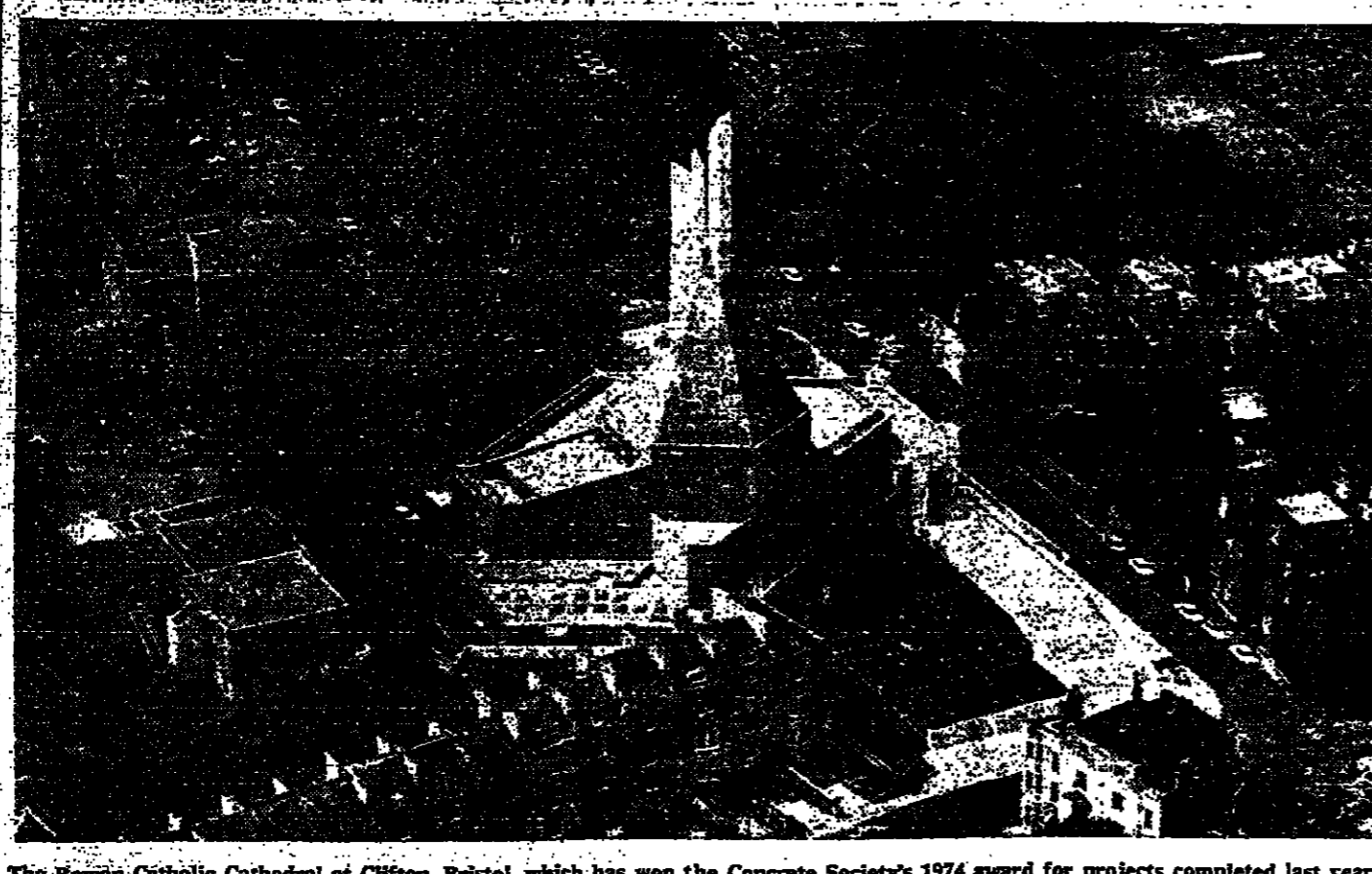
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COURT CIRCULAR

NGHAM PALACE Mr Justice Pugh has had the... Mr Justice Pugh has had the... Mr Justice Pugh has had the...



The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Clifton, Bristol, which has won the Concrete Society's 1974 award for projects completed last year.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr M. P. Burre and Miss E. Deano... The engagement is announced between Patrick Burke, son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Burke, of Langham...

Dinners

Lady Mayor of Belfast... The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Belfast were hosts last night at a dinner in the City Hall to mark the installation of Alderman Christie as Lord Mayor of the city for the third year in succession...

Receptions

Mrs Amberg... The American Ambassador and Mrs W. Amberg were hosts yesterday at Winfield House at a reception for the recipients of the American Women's Club...

Cleaning Club

The chairman and committee of the Cleaning Club held a reception last evening in honour of the heads of mission of the Latin American republics Spain and Portugal and their wives...

Fairbridge Society

General Sir Rodney Moore, chairman of the Fairbridge Society, and members of the council held a reception for members and guests of the society after its annual general meeting at the Royal Overseas League, St James's, yesterday...

£3,400 for drawing of fish by Turner

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent It is hard to tell what a water-colour drawing of a mackerel by Turner should be worth...

OBITUARY SIR HENRY J. PHILLIMORE

Former Lord Justice of Appeal

The Right Hon Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, PC, OBE, a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1958 until last April, died at Maplecroft, Great Hill, Wargrave, Berkshire, yesterday, he was 63.

NGTON PALACE

The Duchess of Gloucester... The Duchess of Gloucester is to be the guest of the Duchess of Kent for the opening of the new wing of the Royal Hospital for Invalid Soldiers in Westminister...

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons... The House of Commons met this morning at 10.30 a.m. for the first time since the adjournment of the previous session...

Days today

June 8, 1974... June 8, 1974. Monday. The day after the end of the school year. The day after the end of the school year...

Engagements

of Edinburgh, patron and... of Edinburgh, patron and receives designation from the National Association of Buckingham Palace...

Wills

of Kensington, London... of Kensington, London, who died on March 3, widow of Sir Mervyn, left £36,569 net...

Luncheons

City Tavern Club... The Lord Mayor and the Sheriff of London, together with the Mayor of London, will be the guests of the City Tavern Club at a luncheon...

Marriages

Mr A. D. Campbell and Miss K. D. Judd... The marriage took place on June 6 at the home of the bride's father, Mr A. D. Campbell, of 11, St. Paul's Church, London...

Church news

The new Dean of Westminster... The Very Rev Edward F. Carpenter, who was appointed Canon of Westminster in succession to Dr Carpenter...

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include... Mr Kathleen Butler to succeed as the British section of the European Union of Women from June 24...

Service dinner

The Royal Norfolk Regiment... The annual dinner of the Royal Norfolk Regiment was held at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, yesterday evening...

Science report

Immunology: Transplant tissue matching

Recent studies on people who have undergone repeated blood transfusions may help to solve one of the major immunological puzzles...

Premium Savings Bond prizewinners

Table listing premium savings bond prizewinners, including names, addresses, and prize amounts.

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Advertisement for Gieves & Hawtrey, featuring a choice of 1000 suits and a service dinner.

Handwritten scribble at the top right of the page.

Stratstone logo and address: DAIMLER AND JAGUAR SHOWROOMS, 40 Berkeley Street, London W.1. Tel 01-629 4404.

London and Regional Market Prices Rally in equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 24 Dealings End, June 7 Contango Day, June 10 Settlement Day, June 18

Stratstone logo and address: DAIMLER AND JAGUAR SERVICE, 239 Brixton Hill, London SW2. Tel 01-674 0111.

Main table containing market prices for various commodities, equities, and regional products. Includes columns for High, Low, Company, Price, Div, and Yld. Categories include British Stocks, Commonwealth and Foreign, Local Authorities, Foreign Stocks, Banks and Discounts, Breweries and Distilleries, Commercial and Industrial, Insurance, Investment Trusts, Oil, Property, Rubber, Tea, Shipping, and Miscellaneous.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Thinking of LONDON OFFICE? Telephone: 01-288 5103

K reserves dip 36m in May, but gains of strong capital inflows

By Lynn Wastlake and James Staff. Britain's official reserves fell by a healthy level in May...

UK RESERVES

Table showing UK Reserves from 1971 to May 1974. Columns: End of month, \$m, £m, % change in month.

Glass crisis threatens food industry

By Edward Townsend. Britain's food and drink industries are almost certain to be forced into drastic production cuts...

Rockware, which makes about a third of Britain's glass containers, confirmed last night that it had begun a 50 per cent reduction in output...



Lord Thomson, who celebrates his 80th birthday today, with Mr Kenneth Thomson at yesterday's annual meeting of The Thomson Organisation.

Thomson raising £9.9m new capital

By Our Financial Staff. The Thomson Organisation is raising £9.9m of new equity capital by means of a rights issue to shareholders...

Bank figures show rise advances to industry

By Economics Staff. Advances by clearing banks rose £17m to £13,012m in May...

BANK FIGURES

Table showing Bank Figures for May 1974. Columns: Advance to industry, £m, % change on previous month.

CBI and union chiefs in talks

By Malcolm Brown. Industrial and trade union leaders met last night for the first of a series of discussions...

Orion quits as Eurobond market-maker

By Christopher Wilkins. Orion Bank, the London consortium bank, which last year reported a £12m loss on its Eurobond trading activity...

Italy's troubles high on agenda for meetings of central bank chiefs

From Frank Vogel, Williamsburg, Virginia, June 4. Italy's serious financial and balance-of-payments problems will be discussed at great length at private meetings...

Bank figures show rise advances to industry

By Economics Staff. Advances by clearing banks rose £17m to £13,012m in May...

Steel re-rollers introducing surcharges

Industry is faced with further increases in costs as a result of surcharges being implemented by re-rollers and alloy steel producers...

M & S chief attacks Government policy

By Our Financial Staff. Strong support for the significance of the private sector of the economy, together with some pungent criticism of the present Government, were expressed yesterday at the annual meeting of Marks & Spencer...

Lockheed deal welcomed

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent. Lockheed customers, banks and equipment suppliers in both Britain and the United States gave guarded approval yesterday to the proposed deal...

Advertisement for BANKMOUNT TRUST LIMITED. Includes text about investment, shares, and contact information.

Advertisement for Knight Frank & Rutley. Includes text about property valuation, insurance, and services.

Advertisement for How much do you value your property? Includes a scale graphic and text about property valuation.

Advertisement for Knight Frank & Rutley. Includes text about property valuation, insurance, and services.

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for Rises, Falls, THE POUND, and Equities. Columns: Name, Price, Change.

Table showing market movements for Shares, Bank Base Rates, and Company Meeting Reports.

Selection of Services

Table listing services offered by Knight Frank & Rutley, such as Valuation, Development, Urban Plans, and Investment.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Is & Whites up to peak £2.4m

A number of uncer- half time the board & Whites group of staff producers and products for the brew- od industries, ex- all year to bring "at- ined profits" and- budgeted increases heaved. As it is, a rise in taxable pro- amount achieved, tak- to a new high of turnover up from 5.6m.

firm pays \$6.5m for in consumer credit

credit and leasing Fortune Holdings ed arrangements for Commercial Credit- more, one of the ncial service organi- United States, for Diebold Computer is the parent com- Fortune.

statements for May

Table with columns for various financial metrics and values.

all Street

June 4. -Hopes that he New York stock ex- rally again today, but rally slackened toward Jones industrial average 3 points to 828.63, being

Large table listing various stocks and their prices.

Silver soars to 20 cent limit

At 10.30 a.m. COMEX SILVER in the early hours of 20 cents in the gold price and the price- in a bid price and the price- in a bid price and the price-

Non-bank sector lifts Brown Shipley

Both the banking and non-banking sides of Brown Shipley Holdings, the merchant banking group, have contributed to the group's peak level of profits in the year to March 31.

Pre-tax banking profits showed a marked improvement, says the board, but the increased corporation tax took its toll and left net profits little changed at £821,000 compared with £814,000.

Talbex offshoot in big loss

Losses of up to £450,000 in the finance and mortgage offshoot of Talbex Group, a holding company with a range of interests from soups to engineering, are disclosed.

Charter's record £25.9m profits

Charter Consolidated, the London mining finance house, in which Anglo American has a 30 per cent stake, raised its pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 from £17.4m to a record £25.9m.

Hindustan Ferodo

Pre-tax profits of £536,000 were returned by Hindustan Ferodo, a subsidiary of Turner & Newall, for the nine months to December 31 in spite of the economic after-effects of the poor monsoon of 1973.

Briefly

BRITISH CINE THEATRES Group pretax profit for year, £102,000 (£65,000). Earnings a share 5.58p (4.33p).

Slip by Fraser Ansbacher

Operating profits of the Fraser Ansbacher merchant and investment banking group have risen 19 per cent to £1.54m for 1974, but after interest profits are down from £1.29m to £1.26m.

Unochrome in £1m disposal

Following on from the recent sale of Unochrome International's Scottish Machine Tool Corp, the group is selling its 90 per cent holding in Daniels Hamilton to a large United Kingdom company.

Gilts big rise

Stock Exchange turnover figures for May confirm the substantial increase in trading in short-dated gilt-edged stocks in expectation of falls in world and UK interest rates.

Energy Services

Turnover of Energy Services & Electronics (formerly Bonchord) rose from £5.46m to £9.76m in 1973, while trading profits are ahead for 1974 to £843,000.

Ingersoll higher

At the time of the interim report of Ingersoll Group last January, the board of this well-known watch and clock makers was reserved on the likely outcome of the results for the last three months of the year to March 31.

Chapman (Balham)

Taxable profits for 1974 are up from £319,000 to £736,000 at Chapman & Co (Balham) - envelope makers, etc. This is the second record in a row.

Progress in 1973

I am pleased to report further substantial Group progress in 1973. Worldwide turnover, excluding inter-company sales, rose from £46,600,000 to £63,100,000, an increase of over 36%.

Acquisitions

A number of acquisitions were made during 1973, mainly in overseas areas. We now have a 56% interest in Ozapaper Limited, Australia, we have established ourselves in Brazil with a 49% interest in Lemac Empreendimentos S.A., and our operations in France have been extended by a 75% interest in Les Ateliers R. Lacer.

Worldwide Progress

Apart from the United Kingdom where we were able to continue our growth in turnover and profits in 1973, a number of overseas areas have made great progress. In South Africa record results were achieved and our company moved to newly built larger premises to cope with expanding trade.

Issues & Loans

Jacques Borel London listing

Jacques Borel International, the Paris-based catering group operating throughout Europe, is being listed on the Stock Exchange and dealings in the shares are expected to begin next Monday.

Tilling cash offer for Spencer

Thomas Tilling have made an agreed cash offer (55p a share) worth close on £900,000 for Spencer (Sawbury), which makes hospital sanitary and laboratory equipment and surgical supports.

Arenson forges ahead

In line with the forecast last November, A. Arenson (Holdings), the St Albans-based office furniture and equipment makers, are forging ahead, and in the first half to January 31 turnover shows a 65 per cent jump from £1.66m to £2.77m.

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Local authorities

The coupon on this week's batch of local authority yearling bonds is 131 per cent and the issue price is par.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table listing Eurobond prices for various countries and maturities.



OZALID Overseas activities make an increased contribution to another year of rising sales and profits

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. N. J. Kiely

Table comparing 1973 and 1972 figures for Group Turnover, Profit After Taxation, etc.

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Staff The thanks of the Board go to our employees at every level for their efforts during the past year. We assure them of our constant aim to ensure their fair share of the rewards of industry—both in regular review and increase of pay, and in the form of better working conditions.

OZALID GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED Loughton, Essex Registrars: Lloyds Bank Limited, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex BN12 6DA

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets Wall St gives shares brighter look

The news of reduced prime rates by United States banks... significant support for City hopes that world interest rates are peaking out...

In the market recovery. Insurance shares, however, which were upset by possible involvement in the cost of the disaster, could make little progress.

to 193p. Slater Walker Securities (128p) firmed up, while Keyser Ullmann (110p) picked up 5p of their recent loss.

Most sectors of the market showed in the general upturn. The good news from Wall Street seemed to catch London just when a rally was widely expected.

Oil shares strengthened behind the rise on Wall Street, with BP (454p) finding a few buyers from the United States during late dealings in London.

Gold mining issues continued to lack support from Europe, where bullion prices are still drifting lower.

Contraids (99p) remained depressed by the implication for their supplies of the Flixborough plant disaster.

A weak feature was Thomson Organisations whose shares fell sharply on the news of a rights issue, accompanied by comments on current trading.

The undertone in gilt remained extremely firm and prices advanced steadily on a broad front.

Bank Base Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes Barclays Bank (12%), NFNC (12%), Hill Samuel (12%), etc.

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loss Stock Valuation 7th June, 1974

The net asset value per £1 of Capital Loss stock is Nil.

Charter Consolidated Limited

FINAL DIVIDEND AND CONSOLIDATED PROFIT STATEMENT FOR YEAR TO 31 MARCH 1974

The board of directors announces that it has today resolved to recommend to the annual general meeting of members to be held on 16 July 1974 a final dividend of 3.7137p per share...

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1974

Table with 2 columns: 1974, 1973. Rows include Income from investments, Surplus on realizations, Deduct administration and technical expenditure, etc.

NOTES 1. The taxation charge and the cost of dividends are not strictly comparable because of the introduction of the imputation system...

The transfer books and registers of members in the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and Rhodesia will be closed from 17 June to 22 June 1974...

Foreign Exchange

The United States dollar closed generally slightly firmer against most European currencies on the foreign exchanges yesterday...

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with 2 columns: Market rate, Market rate. Lists various currencies like New York, Amsterdam, etc.

Commodities

Big advance in sugar prices

Renewed support for London SUGAR futures caused prices to advance strongly yesterday...

Metals below best

Base metals and silver rallied on the London Metal Exchange early yesterday but failed to hold best marks at the close...

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various financial products, their values, and other details.

Money Market Rates

Reflecting sterling's firmness, the Bank of England's weighted sterling depreciation rate (from December, 1971) improved slightly from 17.12 to 17.00 per cent.

Comfortable day for discount houses

There was an all round decline in London money market rates yesterday in the discount market...

Forward Levels

Table with 2 columns: 1 Month, 3 Months. Lists forward rates for various currencies.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of various companies, including dates and amounts.

Share Indices

Table with 2 columns: Index Name, Value. Lists indices like The Times Share Index, etc.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various financial products, their values, and other details.

Women's Appointments also on page 29

SECRETARIAL

PUBLISHING

The Production Manager of Macmillan London Ltd requires an intelligent Secretary...

For further information, please telephone JOHN SANDERS, 836 6633

Other vacancies exist within the Macmillan organisation for experienced Secretaries and college leavers.

There are ample opportunities for graduate Secretaries who are career minded.

For further information please telephone MRS. BERYL RINGSHAW, 836 6633

SENIOR SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Merchant Bankers, Dawson, Day & Co., Ltd. require a Secretary to work at director level.

Apply to Andrew Langfield, DAWSON, DAY & CO., LTD., 31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DT.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR
CBS Records is not only interested by virtue of its products, but also by the quality of the people who produce them...

MAYFAIR PUBLISHING CO.
We are seeking a mature P.A. to work for the U.K. Director of a well established publishing company...

PERSONAL SECRETARY
To the Head of the Renal Medicine Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

SECRETARY/AUDIO TYPIST
requiring by bartenders 9.30-3.30 5 days. Good salary. 333 8494

SECRETARY FOR ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
A competent secretary/audio typist is required in our Economics Department...

TEMP AT TOP RATES
Shorthand and notes 545 p.w. Copying 220 p.w. etc.

DOCTOR, N.W.1. requires audio typed notes. Excellent salary. Phone 300 8000

MAYFAIR PUBLISHERS urgently seeks a competent Secretary/Audio Typist...

TELEVISION PRODUCER seeks Secretary for production office. Phone 607 4222

RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY
No executive secretary. Excellent salary. Phone 607 4222

SECRETARY FOR BOARD
22889 Temp. P.A./Sec. for Board Director. Phone 607 4222

Deux Secretaires Bilanques pour Paris
Leading US engineering company requires two bilingual (French and English shorthand) secretaries to work in their modern Paris offices...

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
Lively and adaptable with proven typing and admin. skills? Then you could join our highly successful recruitment advertising agency...

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR OF ART GALLERY
LONDON, W.1 £2,000-£2,500
WELL ESTABLISHED ART GALLERY Applications are invited from candidates aged 21-33 with fast and accurate shorthand...

CAMPBELL-JORNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2 1NH
OR TELEPHONE 01-588 3588/3576

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND
VERY CONTENTED TEMPS Secretaries needed now: Medical Research-Holborn Merchant Bankings-Guild Academics-Body-Wat End Commercial Co.-Victoria

ARE YOU ATTRACTIVE?
One of our charming clients, a Director of an Advertising Agency is seeking a lady to be his personal secretary...

Buchanan Booth's Agencies Ltd. requires a SECRETARY for their Sales Director.

THE TRENDY ELEPHANT
You're managing director of a busy and growing business...

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE needs a bright P.A./Secretary to assist in the editorial and production departments.

RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
NICELY GUINNESS! CITY: Senior Director responsible for the production of Guinness Stout...

PRIVATE ESTATE: matronage work, 10 hours per week, 20 High St. London, W.1

WANTED: for a quiet country home, a lady to be the personal secretary to the owner...

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
We are an International Group of Companies with a Head Office in London...

HOLIDAY JOB OFFERED to a lady to assist in the preparation of travel brochures.

ITALY, Switzerland and Germany: an exciting and profitable career opportunity.

SWISS INTERNATIONAL trading company requires a lady to be the personal secretary to the managing director.

RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL
CHAUFFEUR PART-TIME REQUIRED
preferably retired. Must live central London. References essential.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required for a lady who is a housewife and a part-time businesswoman.

EXPERIENCED HOMEY NANNY, 20-25 years, required for full charge of a lady's household.

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
We are an International Group of Companies with a Head Office in London...

HOLIDAY JOB OFFERED to a lady to assist in the preparation of travel brochures.

ITALY, Switzerland and Germany: an exciting and profitable career opportunity.

SWISS INTERNATIONAL trading company requires a lady to be the personal secretary to the managing director.

RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

MOTOR CARS
LANCIA FULVIA COUPE RALLYE SE
March 77, Reg. 11,800 miles, 1 owner, 72,000 miles.

A CLASSIC INVESTMENT
1961 Mercedes 300 SL Roadster 11,000 miles

1972 VAUXHALL VICTOR 2000SL
Automatic, finished in Blue with Black (colours). One owner, 23,236 revs.

MOTOR CARS
FIAT 124 COUPE, first registered 1973. 15,000 revs, excellent condition.

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
We are an International Group of Companies with a Head Office in London...

HOLIDAY JOB OFFERED to a lady to assist in the preparation of travel brochures.

ITALY, Switzerland and Germany: an exciting and profitable career opportunity.

RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
1968 ROLL ROYCE SILVER SHADOW
Peculiarly white with red upholstery. Priced at £2,500. Reason for sale - new car acquired.

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR
We are an International Group of Companies with a Head Office in London...

HOLIDAY JOB OFFERED to a lady to assist in the preparation of travel brochures.

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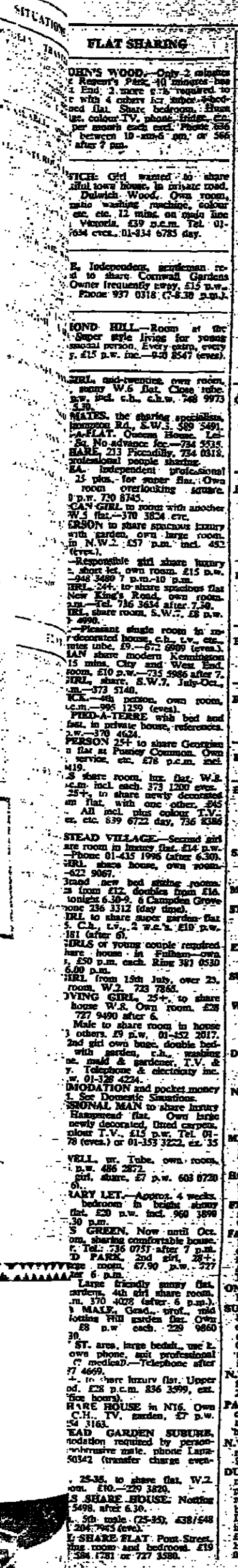
RECEPTIONIST/GRL FRIDAY (top cas) for Ad. Agency. Phone 607 4222

The Times Motor Columns
Today's market place-use it to find your buy 01-236 8033



Mothers Help
English-speaking Mother's Help required for girl 12. English and French spoken.

Two Friends
to share duties in small country house in two family. Please reply Box 0401-D, The Times.



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TV
BBC 2
Thames
ATV
Southern
Grampian
Tyne Tees
Scottish
Ulster
Yorkshire

FLAT SHARING
OWN'S HOME - Only 2 minutes from...
LITTLE VEHICLE
LUXURY TOWN HOUSE KENSINGTON, W.8
LONDON'S FOREMOST ACCOMMODATION CENTRE

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS. 35 MINS. TO WEST-END.
LUXURY TOWN HOUSE KENSINGTON, W.8
LONDON'S FOREMOST ACCOMMODATION CENTRE

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Advertisement for 'Short term rental from 1 week' featuring 'DALE CARNEGIE' and 'FREE PREVIEWS'. Includes contact information for 'The Colour Centre' and 'DALE CARNEGIE'.

